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THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

PROPOSED PLANS.

A GLANCE AT THE DESIGNS SUBMITTED—THEIR GENERAL OUTLINES—NECESSITIES FOR A GOOD BUILDING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 4, 1873.

The Committee appointed to examine plans for the proposed Centennial Exhibition building will meet in this City to-morrow, or the next day, and commence their labors.

The Centennial Anniversary of 1876 is one of such peculiar and national importance, and one in which any failure in the practical development of the International Exhibition that is to form the main feature of the celebration, is so certain to bring discredit on the nation at large, that every one must be interested in aiding, by suggestions or criticisms, in producing a result that shall be worthy of the occasion. As a, if not the, main element of this successful result, the buildings in which the exhibition is to be held must clearly occupy a prominent position, and to a critical examination of this question I propose devoting the present letter.

The commission which was appointed some time ago to carry out the plan of the Centennial Anniversary consists of gentlemen of position and repute, from all parts of the Union, divided into committees with various particular duties to fulfill. Among these committees is that of "Plans and Architecture," having Alfred J. Goshorn, of Ohio, as Chairman. Last April this committee issued invitations to architects in general to submit plans for the main exhibition building and art gallery, under certain limitations as to scale and modes of preparing the drawings, and a schedule of classification, prepared by Prof. W. P. Blake, Chairman of Committee on Classification and Arrangements, was added to these instructions to give competitors information as to the requirements to be met in preparing their plans. The plans and designs were to be sent in to the commission on or before the 15th of July under seal as to competitors' names, and in compliance with this invitation forty-four designs were forwarded, which were exhibited for a short time to the committee and members of the Press, then photographed for the use of the committee, and since Monday last have been opened to public inspection and criticism in the old University Building, in this City.

To assist your readers in following my criticisms, I will briefly state what are the essential and fundamental conditions of an exhibition building, then describe those of former exhibitions, and, lastly, examine whether the designs now submitted have improved on the old methods, and how far they have come toward the standard set up. Theoretically it is clear that the perfect plan of an exhibition is a circle, in which the departments of exhibits are arranged in concentric zones or rings, and the exhibitors or nations on radial sectors. This is popularly known as the Paris plan, being the idea adopted in the French Exposition of 1867, although not a new one at that time; but a true circle was judged not to be practicable, and a parallelogram, with semi-circular ends, resembling an ellipse, was adopted, and so far as plan of arrangement was concerned, that exhibition was unquestionably a success.

Second—That the exhibition should be entirely on the ground floor, galleries being inconvenient of access, either for goods or visitors, interfere with lighting, are nuisances to the parts directly under them for noise and dust, spoil vistas and interior effects, and generally are costly as regards the uses made of them, compared with the same area on the ground floor. The experiences of former exhibitions have confirmed this point, and they were abandoned in Paris in 1867, and the present Vienna one.

Third—That the lighting of the building should be effected, as much as possible, by means of side or vertical lights, and that every part should be equally lighted—a great area of sky-lighting being inadmissible in such a climate as that of Philadelphia during the Summer months, on account of the heat and of the difficulty of keeping it water-tight. The experience of the exhibitions of 1851 and 1867 has proved the importance of this point, especially in the case of the Paris building, and in consequence thereof the Vienna building has been designed without sky-lights.

Fourth—That the roofing or covering should be so arranged as to avoid long valleys or gutters, or the necessity of having to discharge rain-storms down columns in the interior of the building; that it should be lofty, to secure ventilation and coolness, and equally so over all the building, except in special points of emphasis, and that it should have as few columns or supports as possible, so that vistas of great length, good proportion, and varied character may be secured, and, if possible, the whole area be seen from a central point, unobstructed by columns.

Fifth—That in the construction of the building uniformity of parts should be studied, so that it may be erected rapidly and economically, and, if necessary, added to without interfering with the general design.

Sixth—That ample railway access should be provided to the interior of the building, so that goods and exhibits may be rapidly and conveniently delivered and removed.

Seventh—That it is of more importance to secure a good and practicable plan which shall provide the maximum of accommodation at the least cost for exhibitors and visitors, subject to the above points, than to study exterior architectural effect only, as, after the former requirement is secured, it is a mere question of spending money to produce the latter.

The London Exhibition of 1851 consisted of a building 1,851 feet long by 408 feet broad, on the ground plan, arranged with a nave and central transept; on either side the nave were ranges of courts, and over and round the courts were tiers of galleries. It was constructed of iron and glass, and is now the Crystal Palace of Sydenham. There was no attempt at general arrangement, the various nations being allotted certain of the courts, which they fitted up and arranged as they thought fit. The interior effect was good, although the nave was too narrow for the length.

The London Exhibition of 1862, was on a similar plan, with transepts at the ends and a dome at the central part, with low sheds for machinery annexed. The main front was built of brick, the upper floor being used for the picture galleries, and intended for future exhibitions, to which purposes it is now applied. The rest of the building was of a temporary character, iron and timber being used in its construction.

The Paris Exhibition of 1867, as before mentioned, was an elliptical building arranged in zones or rings around a garden court, with a fine arts collection in a brick building forming the first zone, and the remaining zones were covered with ordinary iron-framed ridge roofs, with alleys or paths between, covered with flats. The lighting was by skylights, and the water from the roofs was discharged on to the covering of the alleys, from whence it was conveyed in hollow columns which formed the supports of the roofs. This construction was not a good one. The heat was great, and the exhibitors suffered from leaks in the skylights and roofs. There was no vista and no internal effect, and no general access by railroad for goods; but, as before said, the plan of arrangement was admirable. The Vienna Exhibition now going on is arranged on a totally different plan, being that known as the "Gridiron," and consists of a grand central rotunda, with naves extending from it on either side, which are intersected by numerous transepts. The presumed object of this arrangement was to obtain greater wall space and side-lighting, avoiding skylights, and providing garden courts between the transepts. The plan of exhibition is called a geographical one—that is, Austria has the centre of the building; to the extreme west America is located, and China to the extreme east, the other countries occupying intermediate positions. Each nation makes its own arrangement as to classes, &c., and consequently there is no possibility of consecutive examination, which is so desirable for educational purposes.

Now, all the good features of former exhibitions ought to be combined in the plan for our centennial anniversary building, and not a slavish copy of former buildings, but an original design, worthy of the occasion that calls it forth, and adapted economically and practically to fulfill the purposes for which it is erected. I will now examine the designs sent in, and show how far they meet this demand, and to make the comparison easier, I shall divide them into groups corresponding with the types of former exhibitions, so far as they will admit of being so divided, first premising that the ground upon which the main building is to be erected has been determined by the Commissioners, and that it has certain features of plan and topography which must exercise a ruling effect upon the disposition of any building, if economy of construction is to be studied. The committee also stipulate that a certain portion of the building shall be designed and constructed in a manner to serve as a permanent memorial of the exhibition, and to be used hereafter as an art museum.

TRANSEPT STYLES.

On the general plan of the 1851 building—that is, a long building, with transepts and internal galleries—there are six designs, viz.:

11. "Lexington, Yorktown," places the memorial building in the centre elevation, well got up, with numerous towers, spires, and other Gothic features.

13. "Pacta Conventa." Nave and centre transept, with dome; elevation in conservatory style.

18. Princeton Memorial Building in centre, with dome in Gothic style.

22. Square centre, transept ends, grand dome over centre part. Memorial building adjoining centre square, fronting on Elm-avenue, designed in French style.

36. Parallelogram, with memorial building separate, adjoining longest side.

42. Nave and two transepts, with equal centre for memorial building, surmounted by dome. Elevation somewhat resembling Crystal Palace.

On the elliptical plan, as the Paris building of 1867, there are five designs.

19. Scarcely worth describing.

23. "Esto Perpetua." Memorial building, cruciform in shape, with dome; the longest arms having rounded ends, the shorter square. The exhibition building being a half ellipse, with the major axis corresponding with the long arms of the cross. These drawings are well got up, and the architectural details of the memorial building are good.

27. Semi-ellipse.

29. "Giacomo." Ellipse surrounding a garden court, with fountain, &c., just as in Paris, the memorial building being in the centre of one side, with dome.

38. "Bagdad." Ellipse surrounding garden court the centre zone of the ellipse having galleries. Memorial building in centre of side. Pretty fair design in renaissance; general elevation low and uninteresting.

40. "Eternal Progress." A four-spoked wheel, with about one-third cut off, will give the best idea of the plan of this design, the memorial building occupying the hub. A very neatly-constructed model accompanies this drawing, but the general features of the design are tame.

PARIS ARRANGEMENT.

The circle, assimilating to the Paris arrangement, is represented by five designs.

1. "Nationality." This design consists of a two-storied building, both stories being circles, the second about half the diameter of the first. The lower circle is divided into thirteen sections, to represent the original thirteen States, each having an entrance gate of special design. On the roof of the first story a promenade is arranged, and provision for balls, concerts, &c., and also on the second, the whole being surmounted by a tower.

3. A large circular dome, surrounded by four concentric rings of low buildings, with ridge and valley roofs. At regular intervals round the circumference of dome are placed light-house towers, with open-work steeples, and from the apex of the steeples guys are carried to support the dome, the whole very closely resembling a circus tent. At night the author proposes to illuminate the towers. The memorial building is detached, with connecting court.

17. Circle; no elevation; author proposes a revolving gallery.

28. Circle, with memorial building detached.

29. "Giacomo." Circle, 1,250 feet diameter. Memorial building in centre, represented by a light-house tower, 566 feet high to summit of wings of figure, divided into floors, which are to be appropriated to each of the States.

DESIGNS APPROXIMATING TO PARIS BUILDING.

10. A memorial building in the form of a parallelogram, designed in the most commonplace of styles; tier after tier of flat surfaces, pierced with the commonest of windows, joined by sloping roofs, and terminated with the usual spike and ball. This building is surrounded on three sides by a horseshoe-shaped structure for the exhibition, in keeping with the central building, and the whole admirably adapted for anything but the purposes intended.

16. A horseshoe building of poor design.

25. "Carbon." A detached memorial building in form of a parallelogram, nicely designed in the French style; surrounded on three sides by a semi-elliptical ring; constructed in the same manner as the Paris building.

31. "Gold Star." A memorial building in the form of a cross, surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped corridor hall, out of which radiate thirteen buildings, which we suppose are intended to represent each of the original thirteen States, but can have no connection with any departmental or national division of an exhibition.

37. A memorial building, showily designed, with centre piece and wings, forming the "keeper" of a magnet-shaped conservatory-like building, all iron and glass.

6. A circle, with five excrescences in the shape of bastions, beyond comprehension as to their use or intention.

THE VIENNA PLAN.

The following designs similar to or approximating to the Vienna plan:

4. A memorial building in centre of classic No. 3 design, with dome, wings enclosing courts, and having projecting transepts of Crystal Palace order; galleries.

9. "Americanus." Vienna plan, with galleries; memorial building in centre in French style; remainder of building resembles exhibition of 1851.

34. Vienna plan; six courts.

5. Vienna plan; beneath criticism.

2. Parallelogram, with four long, narrow interior courts; memorial building in centre to one side, somewhat Moorish in design; remainder of building low.

7. Two large courts, surrounded by plain buildings, with memorial building attached to one side.

14. A memorial building, designs of no special type, in the form of a cross, the centre of the memorial building forming a rather handsome dome, in the classical style, but the surrounding buildings low and commonplace, and roofed with ridge and valley construction, like the Paris building.

20. A cruciform building for the exhibition, having galleries with the memorial building detached, forming a base to the cross, and pretty well designed in French style.

30. An irregular octagon, on the ground plan, changing to a cross above, with galleries; memorial building partly detached on one side—poor design.

35. "Philadelphia." An octagon or ground plan, changing to cross above. Memorial building detached. Construction resembling that of 1851.

26. A cruciform memorial building, with dome, connecting on two arms, with square blocks for exhibition purposes, having galleries.

15. G. L. R. A square block in centre for memorial building, inclosing eight courts, and connecting on two sides with other blocks also inclosing courts, and having galleries. The elevation mediæval.

39. A number of detached buildings, of the commonest possible style of house architecture, designed for anything but an exhibition.

32. A building, 1,000 feet square, forming a combination of a weaving-shed and the nave and aisles of a church.

With the exception of the nave and aisles, the height of the roof is only forty feet, and the ground plan is divided up into forty-feet squares by columns, so that there is little or no chance of any vista worth mentioning. Galleries in the aisles; low and monotonous exterior.

24. A five-pointed star for the memorial building, inclosed in a pentagon.

8. Another pentagonal arrangement of various buildings, surrounding a memorial building.

12, 33, 43, and 44 are simply outrages on common sense.

21. "Pavilion Plan." This design is accompanied by a model, showing the method of construction, and affording a clear insight in the modes of lighting and ventilation, and of the interior effects and vistas.

In my opinion this is the only design that can claim to be considered as an original and practical combination of the elements of other exhibition buildings, or that meets the wants of the present occasion in a satisfactory manner, and I will endeavor to describe its features, as set forth in the pamphlet appended to the design.

The plan of the building is that of parallelogram, about 1,500 feet long and 700 feet wide, made up of twenty-one so-called pavilions, which are practically square, arranged in three rows of seven each. These pavilions are composed of arched frames or trusses, 240 feet span at the four corners, springing from the ground and intersecting in the crown at right angles, so that they support each other. Other arches of 154 feet span and 120 feet high make up the four sides of square, and connect the pavilion together. The corners of the pavilion are cut off, so as to form twelve interior octagonal courts of 60 feet in diameter, furnished with fountains, flower-gardens, &c., and twenty semi-octagonal courts or indentations in the exterior lines of the building. The whole interior of the building is thus open and free, every part is in direct communication with the rest, and every one is placed on the same footing for the purposes of exhibition or inspection. The great height and width of the arches, and the arrangement of the courts allow of magnificent vistas in all directions, and nearly the whole of the building can be seen from the central point. The lighting is intended to be mainly from the courts and exterior gables, so as to secure vertical, or side lighting, for which the provision seems ample, and in addition skylights are introduced in the roof to light the upper part of the building, as may be found necessary, with arrangements for toning down the sun's rays, and securing thorough and ample ventilation. There being no flat roof or ridge and valley construction, and each pavilion having its own court from which its arches spring, rain-storms or snow will be rapidly discharged and disposed of. The courts will give opportunities for escape from the bustle and life of the exhibition, and if furnished, as we presume they would be, with fountains, flower-beds, seats, &c., and decorated probably in the styles of the different countries, would prove very attractive and favorite places of resort.

The interior is proposed to be lined with material similar to that used at Vienna, so that any amount of decorative effect can be produced, and, if found advisable, each nation could have a distinctive style in its pavilion. The exterior does not seek to follow any particular style of architecture, the grand gable ends of the pavilions which form the outer line of the structure are designed to show the lines of construction and not to hide them, and to depend on their size and proportions for effect. This may to some appear tame and without relief. If so, it seems to me that it is a mere question of money to diversify them to any extent, or to raise portions of the building above the general level, without in any way interfering with the plan or general design. The arrangement of the exhibition is shown on the plans by bands of color, the departments being placed in parallel zones running round the building, and the exhibiting nations having as much space allotted them, crossing the zones, as they require.

This is substantially the Paris plan, with the advantage of giving more room for particular exhibits in the corner of the building, where the important nations will probably be located; and it is also possible, although not desirable, to carry out the geographical arrangement of the Vienna plan. Ample and convenient space is afforded in the gables for refreshment buffets, retiring rooms for visitors, offices for administration, &c., with galleries above for convenience of visitors, music, &c. Sites for exterior restaurants are indicated, which are conveniently placed with reference to the building, and ample means of ingress and egress are provided in the twenty gables. Railway accommodation is provided for passengers by means of a branch line from existing railroads, with a high level station located on the north side of Elm-avenue, communicating directly with the building by covered ways and bridges; and, for goods, by means of three lines of double-track road traversing the building from end to end. Carriages and foot-passengers, or by horse-cars, are provided for, and altogether the design is practical and well worked out, and seems thoroughly adapted to what is wanted.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUITS.

EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE ANSWERS TO THE BILL IN EQUITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, has granted the motions thus far made for an extension of time to file answers in the Credit Mobilier suits, and has fixed upon the first Monday in October. The time named originally expired to-day. Inquiry at the office of the Clerk of the Court brings out the following information:

There are 175 defendants in all; of these ninety have moved to dismiss the bill, on the ground that the Circuit Court of Connecticut does not have jurisdiction, thus raising a constitutional question; about fifteen have answered to the merits, and say they bought stock without knowing that there were any fraudulent transactions anywhere, and in many cases sold it the next day in the market and received no dividends, of course; others concede that the bill may be true, but that does not entitle the plaintiff to relief in a court of equity, and that the bill is multifarious, and so on. Some make a demurrer, and others do not appear at all. In no case has a full answer been put in. Those who have answered are exclusively those who say they bought in the market, and after relating the circumstances of the purchase, say that is no case against them. It is apparent that all of those whom the Government really intended to reach are included in the list asking for an extension of time. There is undoubtedly a concert of action among this class of defendants, and in October probably their answers will be filed.

FIRE-DAMP.

EXPLOSION AT WILKESBARRE — TWO MEN KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 4.—At the Diamond Mines of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, about 9 o'clock this morning, an explosion occurred by which two men were killed and two injured. Luke Foley, assistant fire boss, was badly burned about the hands and head, but will recover; John Flaherty, a miner, died while being removed from the mines, and Frederick Fulrod, a miner, died while being carried home. The mine boss, Thomas Harkness, rushed to their rescue and was prostrated by the after-damp, but was taken out before life was extinct, and will recover. The flesh fell from the bodies of Fulrod and Flaherty while the assistants were removing them. Flaherty was the only married man among them, and he leaves a wife and six children. The explosion was caused by one of the men trying to brush back the damp with an open lamp.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Daisy Bruze killed his brother, Dan Bruze, near Hazlewood, Alexander County, on Thursday night. Both men were rather notorious characters. They had stolen some horses, and, after hiding them, were proceeding to the house of Oscar Grunlee with the intention, it is said, of carrying out a previously-arranged plan to kill Grunlee. Dan showed an inclination to back out, and when the brothers were last seen together they were quarreling, Daisy carrying a heavy club, and threatening Dan. Daisy went home alone, bringing Dan's shoes with him. He remarked to his wife, "If you hear me accused of murder, don't go back on me." Suspicion being aroused, search was made, which resulted in the discovery of Dan's body, with the neck broken and marks of heavy blows on the head. Officers started from here last night in pursuit of the murderer.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE—SENATOR MORTON TO SPEAK IN OHIO—TROUBLE AMONG KANSAS SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President, accompanied by Gen. Babcock, will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will remain until Wednesday night. Gen. Porter will also accompany him on a short visit. There will be a Cabinet meeting to-morrow, at which a majority of the members will be present. Secretary Belknap, Postmaster General B. Creswell, and Attorney General Williams are in the city, and Secretary Delano will return from Ohio in the morning. The Treasury Department will be represented by Acting Secretary Sawyer, and the State Department by Acting Secretary Davis. The Navy Department will not be represented. The business to be transacted is chiefly of a routine character, the accumulation of the past few weeks.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

The tour of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs among the tribes of the North-west is likely to be extended much beyond the purpose of the Commissioner when he left for Minnesota. In consequence of this prolonged trip of the Commissioner, the council at Fort Sill upon the question of the release of Satanta and Big Tree, which was to have been held early this month, has been postponed until October. In the meantime, Gov. Davis has consented to the transfer of the chiefs from Texas to Fort Sill, to be held at the latter place until the question of their release is disposed of in October. The Department of the Interior has asked for an escort of troops to take the chiefs to Fort Sill at once. There has been so much delay in fulfilling the promise for the release of these chiefs that the Kiowas insinuate doubts of their being alive. Their early presence at Fort Sill is for the purpose of removing this impression.

MR. MORTON AND THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Senator Morton will leave for New-York to-morrow, after an interview with the President. He now intends to open the campaign in Ohio by a speech at Athens, on Aug. 23, in which he will review the present national political situation, and, it is expected, will devote some attention to the question of the granges.

INDIANA POLITICIANS.

A number of prominent Indiana politicians arrived here to-day. Among them are Col. W. R. Holloway, Postmaster at Indianapolis; Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, late Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Col. A. H. Markland, Superintendent of Mail Transportation in the West. There is no political importance in their presence here. Terrell is going fishing down East, and Markland and Terrell are here on Post-office business.

SETTLERS' DIFFICULTIES IN KANSAS.

Last Winter the settlers upon the famous Cherokee Land Strip, in Kansas, through their attorneys, agreed with the representatives of railroad interests, in the presence of the Government authorities here, to compromise which should place the lands open to settlement for an additional year. This proposal of compromise was accepted by all the parties in interest, and a bill in that sense became a law. The year has now nearly elapsed, and the settlers begin to indicate an unwillingness to abide by this compromise. The Interior Department is in constant receipt of letters from settlers requesting additional time. The department also has information that the quarrels between the settlers themselves upon the Osage ceded lands, for the titles are more intense than the general quarrel between the railroad and the settlers for those lands. Notwithstanding the numerous representations there appears, however, to be no further action possible on the part of the Government, inasmuch as the Government has already decided the case of the railroad beyond appeal.

THE KUKLUX.

Prominent Southerners, referring to the recent Kuklux letter of the Attorney General, desire that the President shall designate by name, or in some specific manner, the persons whom it is desired to place without the operation of the law. It is claimed that otherwise, in many instances, refugees will be unwilling to trust themselves to the discretion of the local officers who may be empowered to interpret the opinions of the Attorney General.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

There have for some time past been frequent complaints that the mails between here and New-York City have been rifled. The officers of the Post-office Secret Service have for some days been investigating the matter, and it was this morning reported that a postal clerk of fine family connections had been arrested. This report is not confirmed at the Post-office Department, but it is stated that such evidence is in possession of the postal authorities as will lead to the certain detection and punishment of the criminals.

COMPUTING POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

The Post-office Department is in receipt of numerous suggestions from Postmasters relative to the existing method of computing salaries. Postmasters outside of the large cities suggest that there should be some simpler method for adjusting compensation than the counting of cancelled stamps.

THE CHELSEA NAVAL HOSPITAL.

In view of the movement in Boston to sell the land of the Chelsea Naval Hospital, which is now worth several millions of dollars, the United States Marine Hospital service at Boston offer to take the patients of the Naval Hospital at the bare cost of their maintenance and medicines.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Private advices from Ohio indicate the probability that the Democrats, at their convention Wednesday, will make a straight Democratic nomination for Governor.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SCHUETZENVEREIN.

The eighth annual schuenzenfest of the Washington Shuetzenverein commenced, to-day, with a grand procession through the principal streets of this city. Sixty members of the Baltimore Schuetzen, with flags, and Capt. Winter's Band in Prussian uniform, and also three other bands of music, were in the procession. About eighty carriages arrived at the park, where an address of welcome was made by Hon. S. Wolf, President.

THE LATE MR. CHEW.

A meeting of the officers and clerks of the State Department was held to-day, at which resolutions of respect and honor to the memory of the late Chief Clerk, Mr. Chew, were adopted. The flag on the State Department building will be displayed at half-mast during the funeral to-morrow.

EXHIBITORS' GOODS AT VIENNA.

A large number of the articles sent to the exhibition having been sold, or otherwise disposed of, it has been determined that one of the store-ships will be sufficient to bring home the remaining articles. The Guard will accordingly remain for that purpose, and the Supply will return to New-York this month.

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Some few weeks since a negro man attempted to commit an outrage on the person of a young white lady in Elkhorn Township, near Frankfort, Ky., and he had to leave the county. On Saturday night last he returned, and during the night a body of men attacked him, firing upon him and killing him instantly. It is reported that the Kuklux in Owen and Henry Counties, Kentucky, are getting very bold. They recently visited a Louisville packet with the evident intention of doing mischief, and were only deterred by the threats of the officers of the boat, who were well armed.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF CLAIMS BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—All the claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission, sitting at Washington under the act of March 3, 1871, have now been numbered and registered, and their number is found to be 22,295, and their aggregate amount is claimed to be something in excess of $56,000,000. In their last report to Congress, the Commissioners estimated the total number of claims to be filed undee the act at 19,000, and the amount to be claimed at $50,000,000, in round numbers. The extraordinary exertions of the claim agents, however, when they found that the time for filing claims was not likely to be extended for the present beyond the two years originally fixed by Congress, resulted in a considerable addition to the estimated number and amount of the claims to be filed. No less than 1,278 claims, representing according to claimants' figures, considerably more than $3,000,000 were filed under date of March 3, the last day allowed by law for the presentation of claims. Many more were shut out from present consideration by the somewhat unexpected termination of the right to present them, and there are believed to be several thousand persons yet in the late insurrectionary States who, despite the exertions of the Government agents and the attorneys, have not even heard of the act of Congress passed for the benefit of such of them as were not adherents of the Confederacy. Claims are presented daily to the Quartermaster General and Commissary General by residents of the better informed loyal States who have but just learned that Congress passed a special act nearly ten years ago to pay for property taken for army use in the States not in rebellion. Gen. Meigs, the Quartermaster General, will not recommend a statute of limitations for claims coming before him, as in the case of claims before the Royal Claims Commission, and the Commissary General believes, from his daily experience, that such a statute, whenever passed, would be certain to exclude some meritorious claims against the Government from just settlement, and that in the case of the Southern claims, Congress must either extend the time for filing them before the Commissioners or submit to the alternative of receiving and considering them singly, under the constitutional right of petition, as all the excluded claimants have already signified their intention of prosecuting their claims directly before the Claims Committees of two branches of Congress.

Under the settlement so far made by the Commissioners about $1,200,000 have been distributed among about 1,400 claimants, scattered all over the eleven insurrectionary States, the awards, except in a comparatively small number of cases, being for a few hundred dollars each. At the coming session of Congress they expect to award about $1,000,000 to be similarly distributed, and will then have disposed of about 24 per cent. of the number of claims filed and 20 per cent. of the amount claimed.

Now that all the claims are before them that can be presented under the original act of Congress, the Commissioners have in press a full digest of the claims, giving by States and counties the names of claimants and the amounts claimed, accompanied by the explanatory statement that the names are those of citizens of the Southern States who have within the past two years declared themselves to have been devoted adherents to the Union throughout the late war, and the amounts and values set by claimants upon the supplies contributed voluntarily or otherwise for the use of the Union forces operating in the South. but not the damage, loss, and destruction of real and personal property, suffered through the casualties of war or the unauthorized spoliation and depredations of the troops and camp-followers. This list of claims and claimants has been prepared chiefly to meet the applications of former officers and soldiers of the Union army, curious to know who among their Southern acquaintances of the war are now claiming to have been both loyal and opulent ten or twelve years ago. But the Commissioners, for the sake of the information to be obtained, intend to send the pamphlet free of charge to all who apply in person or by letter.

THE INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS BY COUNCIL SAVAGES—TWO LADIES MURDERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in forwarding a report to Gen. Sherman, says: "The Indians who depredate in the Mud River Valley belong to the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes about Fort Fetterman, and were recently represented in the peace council at Red Cloud's Agency."

Lieut. Col. Brackett, of the Second Cavalry, reports from Camp Stanbaugh, W. T., that the Indians made an attack on the settlement of Old Camp Brown, on the 28th of July, and killed Mr. Richards and Miss Hall. First Lieut. Whelan, with Company B, Second Cavalry, has gone in pursuit of the murderers.

SHOCKING DEATH.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4.—The dead body of Mr. John F. Mattoon, of this city, aged twenty-eight years, Superintendent and book-keeper of the Connecticut Oil Extracting Company, in Westville, was found, early this morning, lying in Greyson-alley, only a few feet from Chapel-street. His head was shockingly crushed, and several bones were broken. There was quite an indentation under the body, and upon investigation it appeared that Mattoon must have fallen, about 9 o'clock last evening, from a window in the insurance building directly above, a distance of eighty-six feet. He leaves a wife and two children in Springfield, Mass.

THE PORTLAND (OREGON) FIRE—AIDING THE SUFFERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—The total loss from the Portland conflagration is $1,158,675, and the insurance on it $241,000, in the following companies: London, Liverpool and Globe, $41,000; Firemen's Fund, Union, Home, and Mutual, of this city, $30,000 each; Imperial, $60,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $20,000.

It is proposed to rebuild the burned district immediately, making the streets wider, so as to prevent the spread of fire in the future. Several sufferers from the December fire have been burned out.

Hon. Ben Holliday proposes to assist the destitute sufferers, buying tools for them, and rebuilding their homes. He will be assisted by other wealthy men.

Aid is asked from Chicago, St. Louis, New York, San Francisco, and other cities of wealth and means. Portland's loss is comparatively greater than that of Chicago or Boston.

RECEPTION TO GEN. SHERMAN.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 4.—The reception of Gen. Sherman, to-night, was the most stylish event of the season, and invitations were issued for the first time at this place, and all our fashionables turned out in full dress. As the hero entered the room there was intense enthusiasm, and Hassel's band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Presentations then took place without ceremony, and the occasion has been much enjoyed. To-morrow night we have the great Coterie Carnival at the Columbia, for which extensive preparations are being made.

THE NEW CAPITOL AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—The new Capitol Commission held its first meeting in this city to-day, and, after looking over the specifications and the foundation of the Upjohn building, decided to have Mr. Upjohn, the architect, and Mr. Batterson, the contractor, present at an adjourned meeting on Thursday, and also to secure for examination the Richardson and Bryant and Rogers plans, which were among the original plans before the old commission, and were rejected on account of the cost. It is expected that a decision will be made at the next meeting whether to go on with the Upjohn building or have a new plan altogether.

UTAH.

THE TERRITORIAL ELECTION—MORMON WOMEN AND CHILDREN VOTING—THE DIVORCE SUIT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 4.—The Territorial election passed off quietly to-day. The Mormon ticket was unanimously chosen, the Gentiles not voting. The usual number of women and children, mostly aliens, voted.

Messrs. Smith, Tifford, and Hogan, lawyers, have not given up the Mrs. Ann Eliza Young divorce suit, as represented. Brigham Young's effort at a compromise has not been successful. The case comes up before Judge Emerson to-morrow. Great interest is manifested in the result.

The first copious rain here in three months fell to-day.

Gen. Sickles, of the Union Pacific Railroad, left here for the East this morning.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Rear Admiral Case, commanding the European station, was at Trieste in the Wabash, July 17.

Prof. S. H. Pearl, Principal of the State Normal School at Plymouth, N. H., died there yesterday, aged forty years.

The break reported on the mountain division of the Union Pacific Railroad has been fully repaired.

Patrick Murray, a laborer, was run over by a freight-train, near Fishkill Station, on Sunday, and had both legs cut off. He died yesterday.

President Grant left Long Branch for Washington last night. Mr. Dent is a little better, but not considered out of danger.

A son of Joseph Woodhead, of Worcester, Mass., aged five years, fell into a pond at Rochdale, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned.

Brown, of Halifax, N. S., has agreed to row Biglin for $1,000, allowing the latter $250 for expenses. The time has not yet been fixed.

A pensioner named Clinton was arrested in Halifax, N. S., on Saturday, for bigamy. The action is brought by his first wife, who resides in Portland, Me.

The bodies of Millie Moulton and Jennie Burnham, who were drowned on the 30th ult., at New-Market, N. H., were recovered there on Sunday.

At East Boston, Mass., Sunday night, Patrick McGrath, a young man aged twenty-one, was stabbed by an unknown person, and was probably fatally injured.

Reports from some portions of the State of Arkansas represent the crops as excellent, while from others they represent that the long-continued drouth has seriously affected corn and cotton.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G., will leave Buffalo on the 20th, for three days' camp practice at the farm of Gen. Albert J. Myers, of the United States Signal Service, near Lake View.

Secretary Robeson was visiting the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and will go East in the United States steamer Tallapoosa to Wiscasset and Booth Bay with Commodores Rodgers and Ammen.

Michael McCarthy, a boy of sixteen, residing in North Cambridge, was drowned while bathing near the Lowell (Mass.) Railroad Wharf, on Sunday. The body was recovered yesterday about noon.

The Earl and Countess of Dufferin were present at a promenade concert in Halifax, N. S., last evening. A ball will be given in their honor by the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia on Friday next.

The wrestling match between Edward Law, the champion of England, and Michael Tierney, of Pittsburg, Penn., for a purse of $1,000, which was to have taken place yesterday, is postponed until to-day.

During the thunder-storm at Weston, Mass., on Friday, F. E. M. Patch was instantly killed by lightning, while playing with his child in the house. The mother, child, and three others in the room escaped unharmed.

John C. Wright, a druggist of St. Louis, Mo., was found dead in bed at the St. Charles Hotel in that city yesterday morning. The deceased had friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a brother in New-Orleans who is postmaster of that city.

On Sunday afternoon, two men from Cambridge, supposed to be Richard Dignon, a coachdriver, and Albert Cole, a tailor, while bathing at Revere Beach, Chelsea, Mass., became entangled in the eel-grass, and were drowned. The body of Dignon was recovered.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were currency, $9,037,962; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,930,000; coin, $80,039,728, including in coin certificates, $42,853,000; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Louis P. Krumm, a cigar-dealer on the corner of Front and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, was shot in his store yesterday by Nicholas Rich, who was carelessly handling a shot-gun. The discharge entered Krumm's face, inflicting probably a fatal wound.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A shoddy mill at Mitchellville, about two miles from Ayer, Mass., owned by Wm. Mitchell, of Ayer, was burned in less than an hour, yesterday afternoon. The fire caught from the picker. The property destroyed was valued at between $100,000 and $150,000. Not more than half the loss is covered by insurance. The large bridge was not injured. One of the small bridges was slightly damaged. Fire-engines from Shirley and Ayer were there as soon as possible.

The planing-mill of Messrs. Brown & Warren, at Exeter, N. H., was burned on Sunday, with an adjoining building used as a carriage factory by Messrs. Head & Jewell. Loss, $8,000; partially insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The boot and shoe establishment of William C. Hart, at Nantucket, Mass., was burned on Sunday. The loss is large, as the firm had just received a stock valued at $7,000, which was destroyed. Forty-five hands are thrown out of employment.

The Union Iron Foundry at Weir village, Mass., was partially burned on Sunday. The loss is not stated. There is $15,000 insurance on the foundry.

TROUBLE IN A COLORED REGIMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—A special dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, reports a threatened riot growing out of a severe chastisement given to a negro soldier by Capt. Tobyn, whose daughter the negro had insulted. The officers commanding the negro troops sent word to the city officials that they could not control their men, and the citizens immediately turned out in force. The military authorities then ordered the negroes out of the town, and by their influence quiet was restored.

THE BUFFALO RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Large numbers are arriving by every train to witness the races. The weather is cool and pleasant. Pool-selling is the order of the night all over the city. In the 2:34 race Membrino Gift sold as the favorite, and Manhattan second choice, Walter, Fearnaught, Jr., and Arthur have been withdrawn. In the 2:27 race Nettie sold at odds as the favorite. Brother Jonathan, Gloster, Castle Boy, St. James, Lucille, and Gold Dust have been withdrawn.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN AN OIL WELL.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—On Saturday evening a terrible accident occurred on the farm of Mr. William Preston, at Butler, by which three men were burned to death. They were boring for oil, and were in the well at the time oil was struck. The oil scarcely reached the surface before it took fire, blazing up a hundred feet or more. The bodies of the men who were burned were not recovered until to-day.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

VIGOROUS OPERATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN FORCES—PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS—BOMBARDMENT OF VALENCIA OPENED.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—Official dispatches from Valencia to-day report that the Government troops are making their way into the city.

The forces advancing against Cadiz have entered San Lucar de Barramede, eighteen miles north of the city.

The British, Russian, and German Consuls have thanked Gen. Pairs, commanding the Government troops at Seville, for the gallant conduct of his men and the protection given to foreigners and their property.

A regiment at Manresa fired upon their Colonel, who left his command with a number of Republican volunteers.

Another regiment at the same place has dismissed its officers.

MADRID, Aug. 4—Evening.—In the Cortes, to-day, a special committee was appointed to consider the expediency of authorizing the legal prosecution of insurgent Deputies.

The bombardment of Valencia has begun.

SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN SEVILLE.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—There was a large popular demonstration in Seville yesterday, in favor of the Government.

SUCCESSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The members of the revolutionary Junta, at Cadiz, are under arrest.

The City of Granada has surrendered to the Government troops.

The Province of Andalusia is completely pacified.

Debate in the Cortes on the new Constitution will open on Wednesday.

THE CARLIST FORCES UNDER DON ALFONSO.

BARCELONA, Aug. 4.—The Carlists at Prato de Llusanes are divided into three corps.

The whole force is commanded by Don Alfonso.

BAYONNE, Aug. 4.—Don Carlos is in the town of Guernica, Province of Biscay, seventeen miles north-east of Bilboa.

Yesterday he took the oath of fidelity to the privileges of the provinces.

FRANCE.

BOURBON AND ORLEANS RECONCILIATION REASSERTED—THE ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNCILS-GENERAL.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—There is no longer any doubt that the Count de Paris has gone to visit the Count de Chambord. He arrived at Vienna to-day, and was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph. There is much excitement here over the circumstance.

In view of the reconciliation of the Bourbon and Orleans branches, to which this proceeding points, the vigilance committees of the Left and Extreme Left of the Assembly hold daily sessions, and are prepared to call the leading members of their respective parties together when the time comes to take action.

The Conservatives have elected a majority of the members of the General Councils in the Departments of Savoy, Eure, and Orne, and the Radicals have carried the elections in Drôme and the Lower Loire.

The Prefect of Lyons has issued an order requiring all the public gardens in that city to be closed at 9 o'clock in the evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW BISHOP OF WINCHESTER—RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 5—6 A. M.—The Bishop of Ely will succeed the late Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester.

A railway accident happened last night between Ashton and Manchester, by which eighteen persons were injured, but none killed outright.

ITALY.

PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF ITALIANS IN SPAIN.

ROME, Aug. 4.—A fleet of Italian war-vessels has been ordered to proceed to Cartagena, to protect the interests of subjects of Italy, and also to co-operate with the other foreign vessels now there in whatever measures may be deemed necessary in view of the situation.

TURKEY.

A NEW LOAN OF $75,000,000 CONTRACTED FOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The Porte yesterday signed a contract for raising a loan of $75,000,000.

The issuing price is to be 54, and the interest six per cent.

One per cent. is to be reserved for the sinking fund.

No commission or charges are to be paid.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer continues to rise and the temperature to fall, with north-easterly winds and generally clear weather in the lower lake region and the Middle States; north-easterly winds, cool, clear weather, and rising barometer prevail in New-England; increasing cloudiness, north-east winds, cooler weather and occasional rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; the barometer is falling in the North-west, with partly cloudy weather and south-easterly winds, but north-easterly to south-easterly winds and clear weather prevail from the upper lakes to the Ohio Valley; from the Ohio Valley to Tennessee north-easterly winds, cool, clear weather and rising barometer.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lake region and Michigan, and southward to West Virginia and Kentucky, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, clear, cooler weather, and high barometer.

For the Middle States high barometer, low temperature, north-easterly and easterly winds and clear weather.

For New-England north-easterly winds and generally clear cool weather.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, falling temperature, rising barometer, north-easterly to easterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain near the coasts.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Lower Mississippi Valley, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rain in the evening.

Reports are missing from the South-west and Oregon.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 71°; 6 A. M., 69°; 9 A. M., 73°; 12 M., 87½°; 3 P. M., 89°; 6 P. M., 81½°; 9 P. M., 77½°; 12 P. M., 76°. Average temperature yesterday, 72¼°.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—Two fatal cases of cholera were reported to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 4.—Two new cases of cholera are reported at Carmi, Ill., but no deaths. Five hundred families have left since last Tuesday.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Several new cases of cholera are reported to-night. New fruit and vegetables are doing their work with their accustomed promptness.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

LAST POINT OF CIVILIZATION—DAKOTA—BISMARCK—A FRONTIER TOWN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

We are now at the last point of American civilization in the North-west, the end of the North Pacific, some 500 miles west of Lake Superior—at Bismarck, the frontier town. Beyond are the wild prairies of Dakota, the savage gorges and cañons of Montana, and the wilder Sioux of the plain. The impression left on the mind on reaching here is of days on a rolling, waste ocean. The long yellow surge of the prairie surface is not unlike the long yellow sweep of the sea after a storm.

There is certainly a grandeur in it, but a dreary monotony. "The Lord deliver me from ever living on it," is the first thought. The dreariness is heightened by the white bones of buffaloes, scattered over the brown grass. In a few places we see emigrants, living in wagons, with the dirtiest and most wretched children, plowing up the black soil to plant the first settlement. Who can ever appreciate the struggles which the first pioneers have? There are unwritten histories of battles and defeats there which no poet has yet sung. All the employes of the road have little houses which are made to put right on railroad trucks, and move along. Piles of firewood are seen at almost every station, brought from a hundred miles away. The country near the Red River—say for fifty miles—seems good land, a deep black loam, with subsoil of clay and marl, but then begins a poorer kind of prairie, more fit for grazing. The only wood skirts the few water-courses, and in some of these valleys—the upper waters of the Dakota—near a few tents called Jamestown, the soil is apparently very fertile. Here the famous "bunch-grass" begins. In other portions, we pass many alkaline lakes. The Sioux—the friendly Yanktons—are encamped at various points. They give no trouble. In one of our cars we have some seventy carpenters from Minneapolis, going up under contract to build Winter quarters at Fort Lincoln, opposite Bismarck, for the troops who will Winter there. Their great amusement is cracking pistols at the game we pass—the "jackass rabbits," the prairie chickens, ducks, and curlew. Once we saw an antelope at a distance, and the other side of Red River I saw a red deer close by the road, in the bush.

I asked one of them about his wages. "We git two and a half a day, Sir, and found, for eight hours. We shall make three and a half a day easy by overwork. But you see that ain't all. We are agoin' to locate right away. Some place round Bismarck is bound to be the biggest thing this side of Omaha. Why, lots is five hundred apiece now there, and there ain't nothin' but tents and gamblers there!"

While we were talking we were put on a side track, and a special train passed us with Mr. Meade and some financial friends of the road, inspecting it. There were only two or three sharp-looking gentlemen outside on the Superintendent's car, but they inspired unbounded admiration with my companions. "Them's the ones that does it! Them's the high-toners!"

In regard to game, they say it is wonderful how grouse are increasing on Red River as cultivation increases. The larger game, however, now centre more in the Saskatchewan region—the elk, moose, and buffalo. No buffalo cross the Missouri in this portion of its course. The antelope shooting in this region is excellent. They tell me that Gen. Custer, on the Yellowstone expedition, is coursing them with hounds, and the force get large supplies of venison through professional hunters.

Besides our carpenters, the only travelers were an army-officer and one of those quiet, reflective-looking inoffensive men, whom Bret. Harte describes, but powerfully built—a professional gambler and ruffian. The only female traveling was a somewhat gaudily-dressed woman with the gambler. Both behaved with the most perfect decorum.

The Red River divides the journey into two nearly equal parts in point of time. The first night is spent at Fargo and the second at Bismarck. The distance, however, is 253 miles from Duluth to Fargo, and about 200 miles from Fargo to Bismarck.

THE RAILROAD.

The road is well laid till you reach the Cheyenne River; from there to Maple River it needs ballasting, and the cars sway like a boat at sea. Once our baggage-car jumped a rail, but fortunately jumped back.

The ascent from Duluth to Bismarck is about 900 feet, of which 500 feet is the rise from the Red River to the Missouri. Few roads in the United States have cost so little. The engineer assured me that it had only cost $14,500 a mile, without the rails, and with them only $23,000.

The company have done everything on a large and comprehensive style. I was much struck with their roomy lodging-houses for colonists at Duluth, Brainerd, and some other points. These will eventually be of great importance in attracting emigration.

They have also built their own hotels, and these have been leased to individuals. The consequence is the traveler gets comfortable rooms and good meals in every place of importance on the road. The rolling stock is the very best. Everything is done to save labor. Cars discharge at Duluth right into the steamer or the elevator; digging machines do the work of seventy-five men each in the day; dumping trucks empty the dirt for the new tracks. The great difficulty is fuel. The road here, 500 miles from Lake Superior, finds it cheaper to burn Ohio coal from Cleveland than its own wood. Coal, however, of a good quality has been discovered by this late expedition to the Yellowstone within fifty miles from the Missouri River. This will go far to remove the difficulty. The coal found up the river seems merely lignite.

They will undoubtedly grade fifty miles beyond the river this Autumn, and be ready in Spring to lay the rails and bring the coal. The Missouri itself will be crossed for a few years by a transfer steam ferry, and thus the immense expense of a bridge be saved.

The reports thus far of the nature of the ground in Dakota, beyond the river and in Montana, do not show any great difficulties. If they go on as they have done, the company should reach the Upper Yellowstone in the neighborhood of the National Park, in two years or more. In all probability the track there will be only fifty miles from the celebrated Geysers. Still, difficulties in the financial world or troubles with the Indians may delay the work.

This expedition of Gen. Stanley will undoubtedly inspire the hostile Indians with fear, and may lead them to accept "the iron road" through their hunting-grounds. But the Sioux of the plain are the last remains of "the noble savage," and are a very brave, indomitable set of barbarians. Whether they will submit to reservations remains to be seen.

BISMARCK.

The definition of a Minnesota city is two bridges and a hotel. This city, however, is made up of eating shanties, gamblers' tents, and one-story wooden stores.

The title of the land is uncertain, owing to the treaty with the Indians. The future location of the bridge over the river is uncertain, and yet, such is the belief that this must be a great centre of business that land sells already at the rate of $8,000 an acre among these tents and huts. The whole settlement is only a few weeks old, yet there are 147 different structures, either of canvas or wood, at least so the Bismarck *Tribune* informs us in its first number just issued. From this journal we learn that there is a Young Men's Christian Association here, a "select school," that on "Tuesday last ground was broken for the Congregational Church, a building 30 by 40 feet; Friday it was finished, including seating; on Sunday service was held, and on Monday a school was opened!" This certainly is rapid civilizing. A steam-boat also is just in from Fort Benton, 1,300 miles up the river, having made the trip in four days, with an immense quantity of furs. Eighteen hundred miles below, and 1,300 above the river connections of this little place reach!

The climate of the Upper Missouri fully bears out all that we know of the northern inclination of the isothermal lines as we go inland. Thus, snow was gone here in March, while it held on till May further east. By the 11th May the prairies were green, and stock were feeding on them. One old stock-breeder in the neighborhood keeps his cattle out all Winter, feeding on the "bunch grass," which grows under the snow. The river was open by the middle of April.

There are no farms here yet, but the railroad company is planting a garden to test the soil. The garden at Fort Wadsworth produced wonderfully this year.

I spent the night in what is called the "Capitol Hotel," a shanty which is both "dear and nasty." The gambling and drinking places seemed very quiet. The only disturbance during the night was from two cannon shots, the cause of which I did not ascertain, and the reports of a pistol from an Indian scout, I was told, pursuing a white soldier who had stolen his gun. It was characteristic that no attempt was made to arrest either. C. L. B.

A COLORED CAMP MEETING.

DEVOTIONAL ASSEMBLAGE ON STATEN ISLAND—FERVENT PIETY AND PLEASANT SCENES.

The colored members of the Methodist Church on Staten Island opened a camp meeting near Port Richmond on Saturday. The meeting is to continue until next Sunday. It is held in a rather small grove, about half a mile from Elm Park, and about double that distance from the Port Richmond landing of the North-side ferry-boats, which leave Pier No. 19 North River. The principal place of worship is an open space in the middle of the grove, laid out with rude seats, with a platform on one end, where the elders and preachers take their places. There is, however, a large covered tent, to be used in stormy weather, when the devotions cannot be proceeded with in the open air. A few small tents for those desiring to remain on the grounds while the meeting continues are scattered along the edges of the grove, and others are being constructed.

The three colored Methodist Churches on the island have been closed, and their congregations are all expected to attend. Henry Rossville, of Zion Church, is the presiding Elder. The ministers in attendance yesterday were Rev. William Pilo, Rev. John Smith, Rev. Mr. Wilmore, and Rev. Mr. Conover. On Sunday the attendance was moderately large, although the meeting had but just started, while there were only a very small number present throughout the day yesterday. The grove is quite a pleasant place, having, however, no permanent building on it. In the present weather, this should be no drawback to the attendance. It is now no hardship to sleep in a tent, even if it be hastily constructed, and the openings leave plenty of room for the passage of the breeze. But it is not expected that many will remain through the meeting. The majority of the visitors will not stay perhaps more than a day or two at a time. Four times a day the faithful are called to worship. In the morning at 8 o'clock there is a prayer-meeting; at 10 A. M. preaching, and regular services at 2:30 and 7 P. M. At the afternoon services yesterday, Rev. Mr. Wilmore, who was almost white, officiated, aided by the Presiding Elder. There were more white people than colored present; and though the greater number were young, and had evidently been drawn thither by curiosity, there seemed to be no desire to disturb or annoy the meeting by thoughtless levity. No doubt many of the youngsters go there to laugh, but few found anything to rouse their unseemly mirth in the sincere and humble petitionings of their colored neighbors. At the afternoon service the preacher dwelt upon the necessity of faith. He deplored the condition of life which filled men's hearts and minds with a presumptuous self-reliance, which made them forget their obedience to God and their entire dependence upon His mercy for all their possessions. He urged his small knot of hearers to endeavor to possess faith, to be less trustful of their own strength, and to look to God as their father and protector in all distress. The hymns which followed were sung with much fervor, and as one stray worshiper approached after another through the trees additional voices were added to swell the sound. Visits are expected during the week from the congregations of Zion Church in New-York and Zion Church of Jersey City, and some members of the (colored) churches of other denominations on the island besides the Methodists are also expected to attend. New ministers will be present from day to day, and in a short time a much larger attendance is expected.

EVASION OF TAXES.

In consequence of the changes in the staff employed for the execution of the Internal Revenue laws, it has come to light that quite a number of liquor-dealers have shirked paying the special tax. Perhaps from carelessness, perhaps from "fixing things," their non-payment was doubtless known to the predecessors of the present men, but their knowledge did not incite them to do anything, and action has been left to the proverbially energetic "new brooms." These have commenced to raise a dust which may beneficially choke off some of the offenders. As the first fruits of the cleansing besom, Gen. Edward R. Costar, of the Eighth Collection District, yesterday brought before Commissioner Davenport a number of cases of non-payment of tax on tobacco and liquors as follows: John Rice, grocer, of No. 451 West Thirty-fourth-street; Patrick McBride, of No. 517 West Thirty-ninth-street; Martin Pffeifer, No. 413 West Thirty-ninth-street; Michael Wright, of No. 319 West Thirty-first-street; J. Devine, of No. 303 Ninth-avenue, and Henry Canton, of No. 219 West Twenty-seventh-street. All paid the tax, fine, and costs, with the exception of Canton, who was committed.

CABBAGE STEALING.

Ill fares the thief who depredates among the rustics of Long Island. The man John Maguire, arrested on Saturday morning for stealing cabbages from the farm of Mr. Isaac Strang, at Jamaica South, was arraigned before Justice Brinckerhoff at Jamaica on Saturday evening, convicted, and sentenced to the County Jail for four months. Complaint was then made against Maguire by Cornelius Vanderveer, who assisted in making the arrest, for assault with intent to kill, he having attacked Vanderveer with a knife, and his life being only saved by the timely intervention of Mr. Strang, who knocked the ruffian down with a fence-rail, and beat him into submission. On this complaint he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will be taken upon the expiration of the present sentence. Later in the evening a Mr. Hodgkiss, a grocer of East New-York, appeared and claimed the horse and wagon found in Maguire's possession, the latter having stolen them while in his employ. A complaint in this case will be made this morning before the Kings County authorities, the offense having been committed in that jurisdiction.

THE MENKE TRAGEDY.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of John Frederick Menke, who was shot at No. 49 Ludlow-street, by his own hand, on being discovered with Hattie Menke by her husband, Charles Augustus Menke, uncle of the suicide. Menke testified to his wife and his nephew running away to Boston, and detailed his search for them in this City, culminating in his discovering them at No. 49 Ludlow-street, where they were living as Mr. and Mrs. Morton. On his entering the room, both drew revolvers and threatened suicide. He snatched the pistol from his wife's hand, but was unable to prevent his nephew shooting himself.

Hattie Menke, on being examined, freely admitted her intimacy with her husband's nephew, and, from her testimony, the greater part of which is unfit for publication, shows that she bore her husband's nephew all the affection she ought to have evinced toward her husband. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide, and Menke and his erring wife were set at liberty.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer went to Long Branch yesterday, and he will be absent until Wednesday. In the meantime President Vance performs his duties. The City Hall was comparatively deserted yesterday, very few City Fathers were in their rooms, and ward politicians were absent. In the afternoon several Assistant Aldermen took the boat for Long Branch to indulge in the aristocratic luxury of a clam bake on the sand.... Those of the Aldermen who were in the City yesterday were paid their salaries for the month of July.... There was no quorum of the Assistant Aldermen yesterday and the Board was adjourned to Monday next.

BURGLARY IN THE CITY HALL.

A SAFE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FORCED OPEN.

Early on Sunday morning Mr. Charles McClenachan, an attaché of the Department of Public Works, entered his room in the City Hall for the purpose of completing some urgent clerical labor. On reaching his desk, he found that one of the large safes had been forced open. The doors were ajar, and the interior indicated that a burglary had been committed. Mr. McClenachan made a minute examination of the lock, but was unable to find how the safe was opened. Owing to the fact that Commissioner Van Nort and his deputy, Mr. Barker, were out of town, he could not communicate with them upon the subject, but he made a report of all the facts to those officials when they arrived, yesterday morning. Commissioner Van Nort subsequently examined the safe, and expressed the opinion that it was forced open by some unauthorized person. Late in the afternoon the Commissioner sent for an expert, and he said that the safe must have been unlocked, as there was no evidence of its having been broken open. The Commissioner seemed to be somewhat amazed at the announcement, which made the burglary more mysterious than it would have been if the iron structure had been smashed or damaged. Mr. Van Nort and several clerks then proceeded to examine the safe. It contained vouchers for money paid for supplies to the department and for various services. In the first and second row the vouchers which were piled up in bound parcels seemed not to have been disturbed. The second row was in the same condition. Nothing seemed to have been taken away. There were four empty receptacles—but those in charge of the safe said that no papers had been placed in them. The upper and last row contained only manuscript records of the Croton Department for the year 1839 and 1840, which being necessarily unique and of great historic interest, were deemed very valuable. After the examination Commissioner Van Nort said that he was satisfied that no vouchers or other papers had been abstracted from the safe; but to make assurance doubly sure, he said he would have the entries of the vouchers examined so as to ascertain if any were missing. The Commissioner added that he could not account for the burgalry—as duplicate copies of the vouchers in the safe were on file in the bureau of his department, while the originals were deposited in the Controller's office. The safe is a very old one. It is slightly built, the panels of the doors being about the thickness of ordinary sheet-iron. On an oblong brass plate inside was the bombastic inscrtption, "Defiance Safe, R. M. Patrick," although it was evidently never intended to resist burglars or fire. Many years ago this safe was in the old Street Department, when its offices were located in an old building on the north-east section of the City Hall Park.

On making further inquiry about the burglary a TIMES reporter ascertained from an attaché in the Finance Department that there were two keys for the safe. One was in charge of Mr. McClenachan; the other in the hands of a clerk named Froment. But the keys were not intricately constructed. They were about the thickness of a thin plate latch key, and could have been duplicated by any locksmith at a short notice.

Many theories were advanced as to the motives of the person who opened the safe. The most plausible was that the safe contained the important assessment lists, which had been removed from Room No. 19, in the City Hall, for the sake of safety, and that the safe-breaker was anxious to get at them so as to destroy the evidence of their confirmation, in the interest of certain lawyers and property-owners. It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Chas. Sutton was offered and refused a sum of money to allow lawyers access to the assessment lists—their object being to procure documentary facts to have them vacated.

Last evening a TIMES reporter had the following conversation with an official who is employed in the room where the safe is located:

Q.—Do you think any vouchers were stolen?

A.—I do not. The papers and books were found in the condition in which they were left on Saturday. They were covered with dust—and that is a proof that they were not disturbed.

Q.—Were any of the Tammany Ring vouchers deposited in the safe?

A.—Not that I know of. The vouchers dated as far back as 1870—and they were not valuable to any person. There are three duplicates of them, and the originals are on file in the Controller's office.

Q.—What could have been the motive of the person who opened or unlocked the safe?

A.—I am sure I don't know. That is what we are all trying to find out.

Q.—There seems to be some mystery about the matter. Is it likely to be solved?

A.—I don't know. I've got a theory.

Q.—What is it?

A.—I can't tell it just now. You must wait for further developments.

Q.—Did the Commissioner speak to Mr. McClenachan or Mr. Froment about the matter?

A.—I believe he did, and they told him all they knew.

Q.—Somebody must have had a key made to fit the safe. Is that your theory?

A.—I don't know that it is right to make my views known just now. They may not be correct.

The clerk then courteously refused to give further information, but it is said that an investigation will be made to-day.

It is a curious fact that the voucher robbery in ex-Controller Connolly's Bureau and the opening of the safe in the Department of Public Works occurred on Sundays. To prevent further burglaries, an effort is to be made to have a watchman appointed to guard the offices in the City Hall at night.

A NOISY ARREST.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the listless occupants of the seats in the City Hall Park were witnesses to a rather exciting scene. An injured female of large proportions, of the name of Murphy, aided by her daughter, a vigorous young woman, suddenly seized upon a flashily-dressed man as he was crossing the Park. The infuriated women clasped their victim round the neck and filled the air with calls for help. In a few minutes a large crowd had gathered, and the women explained in an incoherent sort of way that the man was a lawyer who had cruelly defrauded them. While the excitement was at its height, and a brigade of bootblacks had formed a line with a view of making a general attack on the struggling trio, Detective Wm. Newton rushed into the crowd, and learning something of the matter, proceeded—the women insisting upon giving physical aid—to take the man to the Tombs Police Court. Arrived there, Mrs. Murphy told, in substance, the following story of her wrongs. Some time ago her husband, who is a tailor, was assaulted and thrown into the river. He was saved from drowning with much difficulty by some men who heard his cries, but received so severe a shock that he had to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. Before being thrown into the river he had been robbed of $50. While Murphy was confined to his bed in the hospital a lawyer named J. A. Ovington (the prisoner) came to Mrs. Murphy, and telling her that he knew all about the robbery of her husband, promised to get back the $50 if she would give him $5. She gave him the money. A few days afterward, being very poor, she was threatened with ejectment for non-payment of rent. Ovington promised to get her out of the difficulty for $8. Of this money he was to pay $5 to the Marshal, in order, as he said, to "make it all right with him," and the remaining $3 he required to go over and collect the price of a suit of clothes made by Murphy for a man in Brooklyn. The following day he returned, and said that he had seized a piano for the amount, and upon this representation tried to get more money. Being somewhat suspicious, Mrs. Murphy went over to Brooklyn, and learned that Ovington had not been near the house of the man who owed her husband the money. After that she did not see Ovington until yesterday in the City Hall Park, when she at once took him into custody. Ovington denies the charges made by Mrs. Murphy in toto. Judge Dowling, after listening to Mrs. Murphy's story, said the matter was subject for a civil suit, and that Ovington should be taken before Justice Quinn, from whose court the process of ejectment served on Mrs. Murphy issued. Ovington was handed over to a deputy marshal to be taken to-day before Justice Quinn.

THE TAX INVESTIGATION.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to consider the complaints and examine the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, resumed its session yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Supervisors Koch, McCafferty, and Cooper were present.

Mr. Jacob Mack, of No. 231 West Thirty-fourth-street, complained that the assessment on his house had been increased from $8,000 last year to $14,000 this year, and he demanded a reduction. A communication was received from Mr. J. H. Camp stating that he owned a house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street which was rented at $500, while the valuation was only $4,000. A house which he owned in One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, he also complained only brought him a rental of $300, while the valuation was $17,000. He requested a revision of the valuation. Herman Zilg, of No. 314 West Forty-first-street, complained that while his house was valued at $13,000 larger and more valuable houses in the neighborhood were only valued at $8,000. George Lauer, of No. 346 West Forty-first-street, stated that two houses which he owned in the neighborhood were valued this year at $5,700 more than last year, though there was no improvement in the property to justify the valuation. L. Lauer, who resides at Morrisania, owns property at Nos. 343 and 345 West Forty-fourth-street. The valuation on each house last year was $5,000, while this year it has been increased to $13,000. He protested last year against the excessive valuation on his property, and the only result was the imposition of an additional $1,000 on his valuation. Margaret Wachter, who lives at the north-west corner of Forty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, protested against the increase in the amount of her valuation from $8,000 to $13,000. David Christie, of No. 430 West Forty-eighth-street, complained that his property was assessed at $13,000, while more valuable property in the neighborhood was assessed at a considerably less valuation. The committee shortly after adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY BUDGET.

MEETING OF THE JOINT BOARD IN BROOKLYN YESTERDAY.

The Brooklyn budget of expense for 1874 was yesterday considered at an adjourned meeting of the joint board of Aldermen and Supervisors, held in the Common Council Chamber of the City Hall. Mayor Powell presided, and the roll call was answered by thirty-three members, of whom sixteen were Aldermen and seventeen Supervisors. The meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock, and the Subcommittee of Seven, by whom the items had been considered, submitted their report. The subcommittee, after adjusting the budget to meet the requirements of the new charter, decided that $5,533,049 would be required for the expenses of the City Government, which amount is reduced to $4,519,934 by the deduction of the balance to the credit of the city, and the surplus collected on account of arrears of taxes. The following items were passed: Principal of city debt, $202,540 72; principal of certificates, $410,314; interest on city bonds, $1,021,290; interest on certificates, &c., $11,377. Statement No. 5, providing $125,060 for the payment of the city's proportion of assessments for repaving streets, and statement No. 6, including the items for general purposes, were defeated, the large majority voting for them being insufficient for the necessary two-thirds vote of all members. After the reading of the subcommittee's report, Supervisor Richards moved that the letter of the subcommittee be recommitted to the latter with instructions to reduce the amount of the budget to the limit of the sum fixed by the Board of Estimate, as submitted to the joint board at its first meeting. The motion was declared out of order, and the reading of the report was proceeded with. On the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Richards presented his resolutions, and after some persuasion Supervisor Stickevers seconded the motion, Mr. Richards insisting that the joint board had no legal right to increase the amount fixed by the Board of Estimate. Alderman Ropes replied that there was no such requirement in the new charter, and the motion to refer back was lost by a vote of 24 to 6. The approval of statement No. 1, which calls for $202,540 72, was then moved by Alderman Chancey and carried by a unanimous vote. Statements Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 providing respectively for principal of certificates, interest on city bonds, interest on certificates and the annual proportion of assessments, were not approved on the first vote, 28 voting for and 2 against the motion to adopt, the former number not being the necessary two-thirds of both boards. On a vote after a reconsideration, the statements were voted on separately and No. 2 was unanimously approved, No. 3 approved by 30 to 1, No. 4 by the same vote, but No. 5 was lost by 6 to 27.

When the first vote was taken and it was found that two votes were sufficient to defeat a motion, Alderman Richardson moved a call of the house, and suggested that all absentees who were within reach should be brought to the Council Chamber, by force if necessary. While the house was being called, Mr. Coe, President of the Board of Supervisors, entered, and, on hearing his name called, addressed the board, saying that he was not clear whether they were acting under the old law or new charter, and whether the Supervisors had any right to vote on the budget.

Mayor Powell—The question is whether you are here or not. It has been decided by the Corporation Counsel that the Supervisors are entitled to act with the joint board.

On the vote on statement No. 5, Supervisor Petrie became considerably "mixed" by getting hold of two budgets—one the original statement of the Board of Estimate, and another the report of the subcommittee. The alterations so confused the Supervisor that he refused to vote, and finally, after listening to the explanations of the members, resolutely voted "No."

Statement No. 6, which calls for $952,500 for general purposes, was next considered. A motion to strike out the item of $3,000 met with only three supporters, and was lost by a general patriotic negative. The statement on being put as a whole was lost by 6 to 27. It was now evident that the opposition, although small, was sufficient to defeat the passage of any further statements, and an adjournment to the third Tuesday in September was moved and carried. The joint board have yet to consider the two statements voted against yesterday, besides the provision for the Departments of City Works, Police, Fire, and Health, the Parks, Board of Education, salaries of city officers, and wells and pumps.

A NOVEL PROPELLER.

APPLICATION OF THE EEL MOTION FOR DRIVING VESSELS.

A gentleman in Greenpoint, last Saturday afternoon exhibited to a few invited guests a model-boat propelled by a contrivance entirely new, at least untried hitherto in its application to steam-boat propulsion. The model was about two feet long, shaped like a craft intended rather for carrying freight than for speed, resembling in its lines and proportions an ordinary coal barge. The propelling contrivance is simply an elongated rudder, made of two flexible slabs, which for practical use will be made of short and norrow pieces of wood, fitting closely together and swung from a straight piece that forms the top edge of the rudder, leaving the lower part to be acted upon by a spirally-curved rod that revolves inside of the rudder, imparting to its flexible sides the serpentine or eel-like motion that drives the boat through the water, by a principle of resistance similar to that of the ordinary screw propeller. In the model with which the experiment was made on Saturday afternoon the rudder or propeller was constructed of pieces of brass wire working close together and hanging from the spine or top edge. The fact that the rudder is also the propeller does not interfere in the least with its office as a steering apparatus; in fact, the combination appears to be an advantageous one, and, although the flexible sides were not submerged to over one-fourth their depth, a very satisfactory rate of speed was attained. The power is applied in exactly the same manner as in the screw propeller, viz.: by a longitudinal shaft, which in this contrivance extends beyond the stern of the vessel to the extreme end and inside of the rudder, that part inclosed between the two flexible sides of the rudder being, as before stated, spirally bent. In the model, the machinery consisted of simply the barrel and fuse, spring, and chain of a brass clock, the shaft being connected by means of miter wheels. The inventor feels certain that a very high rate of speed for boats can be attained with this propeller. He disclaims any designs on the canals, simply aiming at a principle for navigating shallow waters. The motion of the little two-foot model through the water was stately and very easy, just like that of a large vessel, and with sufficient velocity to demonstrate effectually the success of the "eel motion"—as the inventor calls it—for driving boats—at least on a small scale—at a fair rate of speed through the water. The only objection presented by the experiment was the length of the rudder, which is required to obtain the wave motion. This same fault accompanied the first idea of the screw propeller, but it was found by an accident, and much to the surprise of the inventor, that this great length was superfluous, and that the screw, when reduced to a single helix, answered the purpose better than when it projected a long distance behind. So it may turn out that a short rudder will answer as well as a long one. This is the first time that the "eel motion" has ever been scientifically applied to the propulsion of boats. It has in its favor the fact that the jarring created by the paddle-wheel and the screw propeller is entirely dispensed with, as there is no beating on the water to cause it. Whether the "eel motion" will be a success as applied to large vessels, remains to be seen.

THE MINNESOTA RAILROAD SUITS.

The arguments in the railroad case before Judge Dillon, at Davenport, Iowa, were closed on Thursday afternoon, and the judge at once decided against the application of the bondholders for a receiver, and gave Hon. George L. Becker, the President of the St. Paul and Pacific, praise for his management of the road. The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* says: "This result was anticipated by those who had carefully scanned the voluminous papers in the case, but the speedy announcement will be a surprise to those who are unaware of the fact that Judge Dillon has earned a most enviable reputation for rendering substantial justice without delay. The public interest centres upon the probable effect upon the prospects of the completion of the St. Vincent and Brainerd branches of the St. Paul & Pacific Road. Mr. Cass, the President of the Northern Pacific, gave assurance to the court upon authority of European bondholders, that if the St. Paul & Pacific did not go into the hands of a receiver, the money to finish the St. Vincent branch the coming Fall would be furnished. In regard to the Brainerd branch we have no definite information. It is but justice to the applicants for a receiver to say that similar assurances were given on their part. As the land-grant will again lapse, if the road shall not be completed this year, we cherish the hope that nothing will prevent the accomplishment of the work within the time specified in the Congressional act."

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN.

HOTEL LIFE ABOVE THE CLOUDS IN ULSTER COUNTY—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND PURE AIR.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, KINGSTON, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1873.

Bound to Overlook Mountain, the highest peak inhabited in Ulster County, New-York, I took the train to Goshen, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. When I left the City the sun was very hot, and the sultry weather foretold an overpowering day. But long before we arrived at Slotesburg, on the Erie Road, the whole face of Nature had changed or we had flitted rapidly from the smiling to the frowning side of it. The rain fell in torrents and the mosquitoes sought refuge in the crowded cars, rendering them dens of itching torture for a couple of hours. Goshen Junction was reached at 10:50, and I leaped to the platform of the depot with feelings of much gratification at being freed for a time from the assaults. I soon had to get on board the Wallkill Valley Branch train, however, which whisked me through a delightful country toward Kingston.

From the fleeting glimpses of the farm lands I obtained as we sped along I concluded that they were fertile and productive. The crops looked magnificent and the fruit-trees more heavily laden than any I had seen in Jersey, through which the earlier part of my journey carried me. The houses were white and bright in appearance, and each had its grape arbor and gardens of berries and flowers. Plenty was evident and thrift all pervading. Of the people I cannot speak with anything like accuracy. I only saw those who came into the cars at Campbell Hall, Neely Town, and other wayside stations. They were principally laughing, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed girls in white and variegated cotton dresses. How straight, tall, and healthy they looked!

But out of Goshen into Ulster County we went, and the character of the landscape changed—from level or gently undulating fields in the former to lofty mountains, lesser hills, and splendid uplands in the latter. The trees, grass and, roads were wet and muddy, and the mountain peaks were hidden by huge masses of black, heavy clouds, from which the lightning forked and the rain poured down. There was sunshine in Goshen and darkness in Ulster. Certainly lovers of fine and varied scenery would have been pleased beyond measure with what I saw. But I confess to having yawned and wished myself at my destination after I had been rattled over iron rails for four hours. Splendid landscape did not lessen my bone-aches and joint-cramps. Judge Childs, of Ellenville, who sat near me, was equally anxious to be on his own doorstep. Still, finding that I was new to this part of the country and a lonely wayfarer, he did his utmost to cheer my solitude by pointing out and describing the many places of interest we passed by. Whiteport, with its cement kilns and Dutch and Irish settlements, the great bridge spanning the Wallkill Valley, nearly 200 feet below the car, on the rear platform of which we stood, and the pretty little villages at the foot of the great belt of hills, were all brought to my attention and their history related to me by my kind *compagnon du voyage*, who had been sheriff, judge, and enrolling officer during the war, of this very county. But I was at Kingston Depot by 1:25 P. M., and, going to Higginsville, took the stage for Overlook Mountain House.

The trip to the hotel was one of the most peculiarly varied I ever made in an afternoon. In the first place the stage was a light wagon drawn by four horses, light and muscular for mountain travel. They had not an ounce of fat on their ribs, and they trotted up the steep roads as easily as most animals do on the level highways of lowlands. Those in the vehicle with me were residents of Kingston going to spend a few days with Mr. Lasher on the hill-top. Daniel Bradbury, Esq., the Postmaster of Kingston, was one of them, and he knew everybody and everything along the route. He had canvassed the county in many a political campaign, and could call most of the men we met by name. He told me how strong Democrats had forsaken the friends of Fenton during the last Presidential election and came out for conscience sake on the side of reform and Grant. He expected that the work of reconstruction in that place would be pushed forward with even greater vigor this year. From West Hurley to Woodstock, two townships, the boundary lines of which are indicated by sturdy trees in the forest covering the mountain side, the time was whiled away agreeably in listening to the relation of the social and political prospects, past, present, and future, of Ulster.

Woodstock stands on the table-land at the top of the lower range of hills, that may be regarded as the approaches to Overlook. Their ascent is steep and difficult, but sinks into insignificance after one has gone a mile or two further up the range. The road from Van Etten's Hotel to Meade's is tortuous and heavy. It is cut zigzag through woodland side-like steps, with inclined obliquities for ascension to the level resting-places one or two hundred feet apart. The horses cannot generally do more than climb these at a steady walk, but they always start from each landing at a fast run, which carries them up the first half of the incline in quick time. The other half is made in a walk. In this way we got to Meade's and alighted. The horses were sponged and rubbed, and the passengers drank milk punches and lemonades. I learned from Mr. Meade that I had just two miles to go before the Mountain House would receive our weary bones and appease our keenly-sharpened appetites. The weather had been very changeable along the route. In the valley it had been raining, and the sun had come out hotly; on the hillside above Woodstock rain had fallen, and now at Meade's it was neither one thing nor the other. We were in a fog, moist, not thick, nevertheless a fog. I so concluded, but was informed that my fog was the lower edge of a cloud, through which I should pass on my way up the hill. In half an hour we took the road again.

All the distance they had previously come was as nothing on the horses, I should think, compared with these last two miles. The road is actually precipitous, and more time was consumed in traveling over it than had elapsed since we left West Hurley. We were literally in the clouds now, and they were heavily laden with rain. Consequently, our leather curtains were dropped in front and rear to keep our jackets dry. For twenty-five or thirty minutes the atmosphere was very uncomfortable and "muggy," but in an instant, at the end of that period, it changed, and we found ourselves in a different climate. The evening sun was shining brightly, and lighting up the adjacent peaks wito verdant crests most beautifully, and the sky was clear and air bracing. We had emerged from the clouds, and, looking down two or three minutes later, saw them, thick and dark, beneath, raining, lightning, and thundering upon the valley of the Esopus. We were experiencing the most enjoyable of Summer evenings, 100 feet above an angry storm. Raising our eyes at the driver's call, we saw the southern piazza of the Mountain House thronged with ladies, gentlemen, and children, promenading. Not long after we were among them. The proprietor cordially welcomed us, and his waiters, who are colored Lincoln College students, earning money during the Midsummer holidays, relieved us of our baggage, and without any delay escorted us to pleasant rooms, from the windows of which could be seen miles across the Hudson River—the landscape, with its beautiful towns and cities appearing no larger than little hamlets, smaller hills, with fertile valleys, cut up into farms, between, and the great river meandering like a silvery thread through the centre of the panorama, was a sight long to be remembered.

The Lasher House is in its third season, and doing well. The Kingston and Ulster folk patronize it, and as the world further away begins to learn of its existence hundreds will flock there in seasons to come. At present persons bring their children and leave them through the heated term. The mountain air is the hereditary foe of cholera infantum and keeps it away from the place. Delicate ladies find appetite and returning strength among the oaks and poplars waving here 4,000 feet above the sea. And above all other blessings is to be reckoned the impossibility of dissipation. The place has many advantages, and for persons actually wanting rest and pure air cannot be surpassed.

WATER RENTS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports the receipts for water rents for the first three months of the present fiscal year (May, June, and July) at $886,927 40-100, being an increase of $71,422 69-100 over the receipts for the same period in 1872, and an increase of $115,181 52-100 over the receipts for the same period in 1871. In 1871 the cost of collecting water rents, including the salaries and pay of all the employes in the Bureau of Water Register, was at the rate of $13,204 per month; in 1872 it was at the rate of $7,207 41-100 per month, and now it is at the rate of $3,624 31-100 per month. This is a reduction in the cost of collecting water rents of $114,956 per annum as compared with 1871, and a reduction of $42,997 as compared with 1872.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

OPENING OF THE AUGUST TERM—FINING ABSENT GRAND JURORS.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell appearing for the prosecution. Out of a panel of forty grand jurors summoned to attend, only fifteen put in an appearance. Recorder Hackett ordered fines of $250 each to be inflicted on the absent jurors, and discharged the others until this morning, when it is expected a quorum will be present. Thomas Agnew, whose real name is Brady, one of the notorious Eleventh-avenue gang, indicted for an attempted burglary on the premises of Stephen Raleigh, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, on the 8th of July, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Joseph Hunter and John Gerald, indicted for burglary on the premises of Charles Schaller, No. 111 Spring-street, on the 10th of July, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months. John Woods charged with stealing a quantity of brass and lead pipe, valued at $100, the property of Bernard McDonald, No. 212 Madison-street, on the 14th of July, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Riley, alias Devere, whose real name is Barry, a notorious ruffian, and the one to whom McAlpine sent an epistle from the State Prison modestly asking Riley to kill or blind with vitriol the man who informed on him, was placed at the bar. The prisoner was indicted for forging the name of Claus Rugen, of No. 87 Bayard-street, to a check for $85 on the Bowery National Bank on the 19th June, having been arrested in the act of uttering it. Riley pleaded guilty and was sent to join his pal in State Prison for three years. John Holland, charged with stabbing Catherine Kelly, of No. 73 Washington-street, on the 11th July, pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Andrew Thiel, indicted for the larceny of a pocket-book containing $50, the property of Louis Kuhn, No. 132 Delancey-street, on the 6th July, was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months. In the case of Frederick Taylor and David Walsh, charged with stealing a quantity of gentlemen's underwear from a boy name[d] Walsh, in the employ of Edward A. Newell, No. 727 Broadway, the jury could not agree to a verdict and were discharged. The prisoners were remanded.

A REPORTER'S REMINISCENCES.

At the annual dinner of the Law Stenographer's Association of this City, Mr. Henry M. Parkhurst, in responding to a toast, said: "Looking back over a professional career now exceeding a quarter of a century, many pleasing incidents crowd upon my memory. I remember the Fourth of July excursion to Marshfield, to listen to Daniel Webster. Seated with him in the rear car, when the coupling broke, and the locomotive with the rest of the train dashed on without us, I remember consoling myself with the reflection that wherever the rest of the audience might be, whatever Daniel Webster might say I should be there to hear and report. There is a curious circumstance connected with that very Marshfield speech. It was reported independently by Dr. Stone and myself, and either of us could at that time have written nearly or quite 150 words per minute. While the reports agreed almost literally in every other respect, there was an apostrophe to Lord Ashburton, occupying two or three printed lines, which we gave in entirely different language. The reason was this: Webster broke out so suddenly and so rapidly in that apostrophe, that I almost dropped my pencil in astonishment and lost the commencement of it, while Dr. Stone dashed on until he broke down, taking the first part of it. In the meantime I recovered my equanimity, and took the last part. So that although the ordinary rate of Webster's speaking was less than 100 words, there were occasions when he far exceeded 150 words per minute. I remember the manuscript handed me by Rufus Choate, from which he had read a brilliant political speech, which I had been called upon to report because no printer could read that manuscript; and being compelled to throw it aside after vainly attempting, for half an hour, with the aid of my notes, to discover from which end of that manuscript he had begun to read. I remember, in the Senate of the United States, the dying speech of John C. Calhoun; the Compromise speech of Henry Clay; the boast of John P. Hale, that the Free Soil Party had doubled in numbers, because at the previous session there was but one, and now there were two; and I remember seeing the new South Carolina Senator, Barnwell Rhett, perhaps not on the same occasion, burying himself in a newspaper, lest he should appear to be listening, but soon, overcome by the eloquence of Mr. Hale, first laying down his newspaper, and finally removing his seat for a more convenient location. I remember the grave announcement of Daniel Webster to the Senate, when President Taylor lay at the point of death, that *digestion* of the brain had commenced. I remember the scene when Senator Foote stood near the President's chair with a drawn pistol in his hand, waiting the attack of Senator Benton, who, drawn behind a desk, and held there by four stalwart Western men, two on either hand, thrust them all aside by one vigorous motion, and called upon the assassin to fire; and I remember Jefferson Davis, a little after midnight on the morning of the 4th of March, advancing to the President's desk and demanding to be sworn into the new Congress, upon the ground that the term of the sitting Congress had expired, kicking a spittoon out of his way with the same impetuosity with which he afterward kicked the Constitution itself out of his way when he desired to be sworn out."

KING OSCAR'S CORONATION.

A Drontheim dispatch to the London *Daily News*, under date of July 19, supplies the following account of King Oscar's coronation: "The coronation of King Oscar has passed off brilliantly. The crown and the regalia were fetched the evening before by the Chamberlains, and the banner of the Kingdom, under the guard of 100 men. The cathedral was tastefully decorated, the whole floor being covered with a crimson cloth.

The cortége left the palace at 11:15, and proceeded toward the Cathedral. A wooden platform, covered with red cloth, was laid down in the streets leading to the edifice. Each side was lined with soldiers and bluejackets—the King being a sailor. First came two heralds, the chief members of the Court, and the members of the Ministry. Then followed deputations from the Norwegian and Swedish Parliaments. The royal cloak, sceptre, sword, and crown were each separately borne on red velvet cushions. On the right were Admiral Knap, of the Norwegian Navy, and Col. Hoff. On the left were Gen. Naeser and the Chief Huntsman Baron Wedel.

The King came next, in a purple cloak, as a prince of the blood royal, the Chamberlains holding his train. By the King's side was the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Over his Majesty was a canopy carried by eight high officials. Next came the banner of the Kingdom, borne by Gen. Wergeland. Then Prince Arthur and his staff, followed by the Knights of the Orders of St. Olaf, the Sword, the North Star, &c.

The Queen was the next to appear. Her train was held by ladies of the Court, and on each side of her was one of the Ministers. Other officials followed, as well as the wives of officers in the army and navy and the civil corps, &c.

On arriving at the cathedral door the King and Queen were met by the Bishop of Drontheim, who said: 'May the Lord always bless your coming in and going out, for now and evermore.' Music played, the procession advanced up the nave, and the King seated himself on a throne to the right of the altar, the Queen sitting on the left, each with their suite in attendance. Around the altar were the bishops and clergy in their robes. In the gallery above the altar on the right were the foreign diplomats and officers. On the left the ladies. The crown and the regalia were placed on the altar. The service commenced by the Bishop of Drontheim giving out a psalm, which was sung by the full choir, the music being very good. The Bishop then preached an impressive sermon, taking his text from the eighty-fourth Psalm, tenth to the thirteenth verse. Then a clergyman chanted the Litany, the responses being given by the choir. More music and singing followed. At the words, 'Take now the Crown,' the King came forward to the throne placed before the altar, with his suite, and the princely cloak was changed for a regal one. He knelt on the cushion, and uncovered his chest. The Bishop of Drontheim touched him on the forehead, breast, temples, and wrists with oil from the Gold Horn of Salvation, saying: 'May God's spirit and grace ever watch over you, and give you wisdom of thought and charity in your royal actions, thereby glorifying God's holy name, and establishing truth and justice, and the people and country's welfare.'

The King returned to his seat, and the Minister of State took the crown from the altar, and assisted by the Bishop placed it on the King's head, saying a short prayer.

A herald now stepped forward in the centre, and raising his staff exclaimed: 'Now King Oscar the Second is King, him and no other.' Everybody answered: 'Long live King Oscar the Second!' Then followed a grand flourish of trumpets, and a salute of 112 guns. The King looked well, and had a very dignified bearing. After another psalm had been sung, he returned to his place, bowing to the officials.

The two Ministers who conducted the Queen to church now came forward and led her to the throne, her train being held by ladies of the court. The same ceremony then took place, excepting that she was annointed merely on the forehead and wrists. After being crowned, the herald proclaimed, 'Now Sophia is Queen of Norway, her and no other.' There was a flourish of trumpets, and the people cried, 'Long live the Queen!' Her Majesty returned to her seat, and after a few prayers and psalms the procession returned in the same order to the palace, the royal couple wearing their crowns and insignia."

MARRIAGE THROUGH AGENCIES.

A LEAF FROM THE RECORD OF PARISIAN LIFE—THE STORY OF HONORINE ROUX.

Writing from the French capital on July 18, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "I recently wrote to you respecting some scandalous circumstances which attended the sale of a notorious woman's property in Paris. My remarks stirred up a little battle between half a dozen of the papers, the *Français* and two others siding with the English view of Mlle. Sanchez's career, while the *Soir* and *Paris Journal* resented with some bitterness the imputation of public profligacy; for it is a curious fact that although certain Frenchmen are delighted to see one attack their national politics, which are often generous, they are extremely sensitive if you impeach their morals, which are mostly detestable. My present object is not to recur to the case in dispute, but to call your attention to another phase of French social life which has just been illustrated by a trial in the Court of Correctional Police. The heroine this time is a Mme. Jobert, alias De St. Just, proprietress of a marriage agency. She was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, and the evidence adduced at her trial was entertaining.

The Public Prosecutor, of course, studied Mme. de St. Just's life with thoughtful interest, and this is what he has found: Honorine Roux, the child of industrious parents, who kept a grocery-shop, was born some five and forty years ago, at Dôle, once the capital of Burgundy. At nineteen years she came to Paris, and was no more heard of until she returned to Dôle as Mme. Jobert, wife to a gentleman whose whereabouts was not specified. Perhaps it was the cloud of mystery which enshrouded M. Jobert—perhaps simply the fact of Mme. Jobert's poverty. Anyhow, Mme. Jobert's reception in the family circle was not what it might have been, and she was well-nigh reduced to the humiliating expedient of earning her bread as a charwoman. Providentially, the war which had broken out was quickly followed by the Commune; so Mme. Jobert came back to Paris, and at once took a place among that attractive sisterhood who set themselves to regenerating the women of France, while M. Felix Pyat and Gen. Cluseret did their best for the men. She lectured on women's rights in churches and music-halls; she headed deputations who carried petitions to the Hotel de Ville in favor of secular education for girls; she lent her valuable assistance in opening schools where this secular education was inaugurated; and she figured with a plate in her hand at the patriotic concerts held in the Tuileries. It was not quite safe declining to put anything into the plates brought round to you by lady regenerators at these patriotic concerts, and so Mme. Jobert's plates were always full; and, as the Public Prosecutor feelingly remarked, the cause of charity and regeneration profited so far that Mme. Jobert was enabled when the Commune had collapsed to establish herself as a fortune-teller under the name of Mme. Hermosa. A Parisian fortune-teller must not be compared with a London member of the same profession. She does not prowl round kitchen-maids with a view to spoons; she advertises herself bravely in the broad light of day, buys a toad, a skull, a stuffed lizard, and a black cat; calls her science chiromancy or cartomancy, and charges her customers from five francs to 100 francs, according as she gives them the *petit jeu*, *jeu moyen*, or *grand jeu*. There are, reckoning by Bottin's Directory, sixty-three sybils practicing in Paris at this moment, and the only wonder is that there should be no more, for the trade pays singularly well. French men and women who affect to believe in nothing will slink off to the fortune-teller's at critical junctures in their lives, and watch the evolutions of the toad, the stuffed lizard, and the black cat, with eyes full of awe and wistfulness. Skepticism is only skin deep in this amusing country, and below it lies a stratum of credulity which any charlatan so minded may dig and delve in to his heart's content; and the police, who know the national foible for soothsaying, have never meddled with fortune-tellers. Why, indeed, should they? for these women are often valuable to them in times of public trouble. Mme. Hermosa, then, quickly amassed sufficient to embark on wider enterprises; she assumed the name of Mme. de Saint-Just, and opened in a fashionable quarter of the town the 'Matrimonial Institute of France.' It may be noted that persons of Mme. de St. Just's age and social status have several very lucrative trades open to them in Paris, provided they can only collect a little capital to start with. They may become *marchandes à la toilette*, keepers of genteel boarding-houses; or, in connivance with the police, set up a clandestine gambling-saloon, which will be used by the Rue de Jerusalem as a trap for catching native sharpers, young spendthrifts, and needy foreigners. But the marriage-agency business has the most prestige of all, and, as exercised by Mme. de St. Just, is a very imposing profession indeed. This lady commenced operations with a finely-furnished suite of rooms and an extremely beautiful prospectus, which would really deserve being quoted in full but for its length. Prefacing with the promise of dowers 'from 100,000 francs up to several millions,' she went on to state that the matrimonial profession had been misunderstood up to this hour, but that she would now place herself at the head of it, and, being a former pupil of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, act under the patronage of the clergy. The nobility and the bourgeoisie were tending more to unite their ancient names and laboriously-earned wealth, and she hoped that, by encouraging this propensity, a hardy race might grow up under her auspices, endowed both with domestic and chivalrous virtues, and aid in the regeneration of society. 'My object is a holy and a great one,' she concluded. 'May honest hearts perceive it, and march with me, taking for their motto—France, Religion, Family.' Such a stirring appeal could not fail to entice, nor did it. The 'Institute' began its work of regeneration last January, and in the course of five months, as proved by the ledgers, which were kept with great regularity, and read in court, Mme. de St. Just found 128 customers, and pocketed 29,878 francs (£1,195 5s. 6d). Her fee was £4 down and five per cent. on the dower, to be paid within three months of marriage. Her customers were of all ranks, and the Public Prosecutor was obliged to own that many of them were persons of 'the highest respectability,' and that the business was carried on with 'every semblance of honor.' Nevertheless he moved that Mme. de St. Just might be punished for having accepted 100 francs of the plaintiff and not having found him a wife in return. It seems this plaintiff, after paying his fee, had been sent to look at a young lady at Belleville, who, however, had just plighted her troth to another customer from the 'Institute.' He returned, and was referred to 'an individual in a café,' which individual took him to a shop on one of the boulevards and showed him through the window a maiden of eighteen selling tobacco by the side of her mother. The plaintiff deemed her too young, whereat Mme. de St. Just remarked angrily that he was difficult to please, but produced 'a list of heiresses,' and deputed him to six of them one after the other. Three of them would have nothing to say to him, and he declined saying anything to the other three. There was no suiting such a man, and Mme. de St. Just sent him about his business, adding that he had given her more trouble than all her previous customers put together, and that his claim to have his £4 restored to him was the most preposterous thing she had ever heard. The Judges of the Correctional Court inclined to this opinion too. After listening to the Public Prosecutor, who laid principal stress on Mme. de St. Just's Communist antecedents, they dismissed the charge with costs—an unlucky thing for the plaintiff, who confessed that he was on the look-out for a wife simply because he was penniless; but they took a stern view of the defendant's having sported a name and particle which were not her own, and on this count sentenced her to pay a fine of £20. Whether the 'Institute' will now be conducted under the name of Jobert remains to be seen; but, as French opinion goes, the defendant appears to have left the court with but little stain on her character."

BURIED ALIVE IN A WELL.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* gives the following account of the loss of a life by the caving in of a well in the neighboring town of Auburn, on Thursday afternoon last: "Mr. J. F. Nichols and two other workmen, G. Godfrey and Frank White, began work digging a well on Thursday morning, and at the time of the accident (about 4 o'clock) were down between sixteen and seventeen feet. Although the earth for twelve feet or more through which they had been sinking was a coarse sand, and extremely liable to fall in upon them, no curb or timbers had been used to guard against an accident. Water had been reached about 4 o'clock at the depth mentioned above, and they were making arrangements to put in a wheel and brick up—Nichols being in the well and the other two men above, when the treacherous sands gave way and came down upon the unfortunate man beneath, burying him up to the mouth. Mr. Godfrey says that the other workman and himself immediately leaped into the well, and that he brushed the sand from Nichols' mouth, when the latter told them to take the earth away from his breast, so that he could breathe, and also to put a basket over his head, his idea, doubtless, being that if the earth should cave again, the basket would keep it from his head, and that he could live until rescued. But before the men had removed a half dozen shovels full from around the buried man, another mass came down, burying the poor fellow to the depth of two or three feet, and the others half to their hips. The latter scrambled out of the sand and resumed their work of digging out Nichols, again uncovering his head, but too late to render him any assistance. It was not until the men found that Nichols was dead that they left the well. The earth kept falling in small quantities, and by 5 o'clock it was some three feet deep above the buried man's head. Much difficulty was experienced in getting the body from the well. A curb was put in to prevent further caving, and the earth taken out in a basket; but it ran in almost as fast as removed, and it was not until a hogshead was obtained, which was placed over the body and sank down as fast as the earth was taken out, that the lifeless remains were removed, about 8:30."

DOMESTIC MAIL NEWS.

OBJECTS OF THE GRANGERS.

At a recent picnic of farmers in Missouri, Mr. T. R. Allen, Master of the State Grange, delivered a somewhat elaborate speech, in the course of which he described some of the objects of the organization as follows: "First, and not among the least, is its social feature. Heretofore we have been too isolated and scattered. We have seemed to take no time for recreation, social amusement, or the proper enjoyment of life. We have too much given ourselves up to digging and delving in the ground, and nursing petty prejudices that from mole-hills grew in time to mountains, estranging us from each other. This organization brings us into close contact, encourages a spirit of fraternity and sociability—makes us, in fact, acquainted with each other. This feature alone, if properly attended to, would be worth the trouble and expense of sustaining the organization. But this is not all. The organization has an educational feature. We encourage schools for our children, but some of us, although too old to go to school, are deficient in education. Every grange is a school for mutual improvement, in which we endeavor to encourage each other to read, to think, to investigate, and to discuss subjects that pertain to our own interests in a familiar way. We expect thus to teach our people to do their own reading, thinking, investigating, independent of leaders. We expect them to throw aside all prejudices of a political or religious character, and to discuss questions, coolly, calmly, dispassionately, with an honest intention to search after the truth. If we have lost caste, and there is any real or just cause for other classes of people to look down upon us, it has been our own fault, and results from the want of social and intellectual culture. We have been allowing others to do our reading, thinking, speaking, voting, law making. We have been executing the laws by proxy, instead of doing it ourselves.

I will now touch upon some of the more material benefits of the organization. These are so numerous that I can only allude briefly to a few. In the purchasing of our supplies, especially agricultural implements, it has already been decided and proven that great pecuniary advantage may be gained by purchasing directly of the manufacturer instead of from his agents. This advantage is so obvious that I need not dwell upon it at great length. The matter of crop reports requires more extended explanation. These are of the first importance, and can be obtained in no way so well as through our organization. By crop reports I mean crop statistics, and it is a remarkable fact that our Government has never supplied us with anything reliable on this subject, or anything that was of any value to us. The manner in which the present crop reports are made up shows to every thinking man that they cannot possibly be correct. The system is itself wrong and bad. The sending out over the country printed slips with questions, and blank places for answers, to be filled by whosoever may get hold of them, is sure to fail of the desired object. They generally come into the hands of Post-office clerks, who fill them up and send them on to Washington, and from the results thus acquired our statistics are made up. Only a few farmers ever get these tables, and it is well it is so, for they are unreliable. Besides this they are not compiled and sent out until the succeeding year, too late to be of any use to those for whom they are intended. Through the granges we may obtain correct and reliable statistical information in regard to our crops. I will illustrate by taking the grange here. We will say it is composed of 100 members—the number may be more or less, it makes no difference. I will take the wheat crop for an illustration. It will apply to any class of crops or any kind of animals. Take the wheat crop in the field, when the farmers are done seeding their wheat, each man reports to the Secretary the number of acres he has sown in wheat. If it is in the Spring, the same course is pursued with the Spring wheat. It is made the duty of each man to report as soon as he has finished seeding. The result is, you have the acreage of 100 members belonging to the grange in question. Now, it is the duty of the Secretary of the local grange to report to the Secretary of the State grange. What one grange can do, every other grange in the State can do. The result is the total acreage of wheat in the State.

This calculation seems to be on the basis that all farmers are grangers. From month to month the condition of that crop may be reported during the season. But what is most important of all, is that after harvest, when the wheat is gathered and threshed, the total number of bushels is to be promptly reported. The total result being had at the Secretary's office of the State Grange, it is his duty to report it promptly to the Secretary of the National Grange. What one State can do every other State can do, and there we have the total amount of wheat raised in the United States. It is the duty of the National Grange to put all these separate figures into tabulated form, and the further duty of the Executive Committee of the National Grange to see that a sufficient number are printed for distribution among the members of the order. There need be no guess-work about this. The books of the Secretary show exactly how much wheat there is in each State. The reports are printed and sent off, the allotment for each State to the State Secretary. This may apply to every other crop—corn, oats, barley—I need not enumerate—or to any class of animals or productions. These reports are coming in from time to time in their season, and constantly being returned in the aggregate to the farmers who made them. They are reliable; there is no conjecture here. We make them ourselves. There is no motive for the falsification of a figure. By the same system we obtain the demand and consumption in the United States during the year. Through the same medium we may obtain the probable foreign demand, as well as the speculators in these products now do. Then, being in possession of these leading commercial facts and features of supply and demand, we are placing ourselves in a condition in which we may be able to fix prices too. An incidental benefit of the system would be that we could prevent overproduction in any certain direction, which frequently occurs now, through ignorance, not knowing what the supply of any given product may be. Knowing the supply and demand, we propose to fix prices, fair and equitable prices, that shall prevail until another crop is made. We don't propose to fix extortionate rates, but barely remunerative prices.

"But the observer asks, 'How can you arrange it so that the farmers will not sell? They are, for the most part, in debt, and compelled to realize on their products as soon as they are ready for market.' We propose to meet that difficulty by creating a fund—you may call it a bank, or what you please—and place it somewhere. We propose to build elevators, storehouses, warehouses. After we have fixed our prices for our wheat, we propose to store it there until we get it. When the poor brother comes and says he is bound to realize on his wheat, and must get it out and sell it, we tell him to get it ready for market as soon as he can, take it to our warehouse or elevator, where we have a competent man to grade it, receive it, give him a certificate for it, and give him a check on our bank for such money as his wheat is good security for. We will only charge him a very moderate interest on that advance. Now, if you can tell me how long the rest of you can do without eating, I will tell you how long that poor brother will have to pay a moderate interest on the money we have advanced him on his wheat. When the wheat is sold he gets, of course, his pro rata of the interest paid on the money advanced to him."

Speaking of female membership, Mr. Allen said: "Some object to us because we admit females to membership. We regard this as one of the important features of the order, especially in a social and educational point of view. It is a guarantee for good moral conduct in the grange. Where we can take our wives and daughters, we think it may be safely pledged that there will be no improper or immoral conduct."

A GRACEFUL ACT.

A delegation representing the German Congregation and Harmony Singing Society of Philadelphia proceeded to Atlantic City on Sunday for the purpose of presenting to Prof. Boynton, the pearl diver and expert swimmer, a pocket-book containing $50 in gold as a testimonial for saving from drowning Mr. Charles Schmidt, one of the members of the congregation. "A week or two ago," the Philadelphia *Record* says, "while the society was on an excursion to Atlantic City, three of the members were far out in the surf and evidently drowning. Prof. Boynton rushed through the billows, and succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in saving Mr. Schmidt. The other two were drowned. Their bodies, however, were recovered by the Professor. The saving of one of the number was considered an act of heroism, accomplished by a man at the risk of his life, without even the hope of reward. The German congregation held a meeting, and voluntarily voted him the sum above named, and appointed a committee, of which Mr. Charles Borm was chairman, to present the same. Shortly after the arrival of the mail train on Sunday the business of the committee was announced, and Prof. Boyton appeared. Mr. Borm, in a few feeling remarks, tendered the donation, which was modestly received. This is the first acknowledgment made to the pearl diver during his professional visit to Atlantic City, although he has saved others from drowning. One day in the last week three persons became endangered in the surf, having ventured too far out, and he saved them by means of life-preservers, personal bravery, and activity."

THE TROUBLE ONE HORSE CAUSED.

Several months ago a citizen of Dakota Territory, of Irish descent and commonly known as Patrick Ryan, in an irregular manner obtained possession of a horse theretofore in the custody of a Mr. Boswell, an attaché of her Majesty's Boundary Commission, and presumably belonging to him. After Ryan had thus stolen Mr. Boswell's horse various vexatious complications arose, all of which are duly set forth by the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* as follows: "Mr. Boswell was naturally anxious to recover possession of his confiscated quadruped, and during the course of his investigations ascertained that the animal had somehow fallen into the hands of the Sheriff of Clay County, Minnesota. Boswell made a demand upon that official for the possession of his own horse, and the Sheriff, wishing to be on the safe side yielded up the horse, but obtained bonds from his owner in the sum of $400, for its return into the Sheriff's possession, whenever Ryan or some one else showing entire or partial ownership, called for him—this being the only condition upon which Boswell could recover possession or use Criminal proceedings were instituted against Patrick Ryan in the State of Minnesota, but the horse having been stolen in Dakota Territory, the Grand Jury refused to find an indictment against him; so the thief was happy, and the rightful owner of the horse was the only one seriously embarrassed. Boswell laid the case before the British Minister at Washington, and Gov. Austin was also informed concerning the trespass on Boswell's rights. The Governor applied to the Attorney General of the United States, and a communication has just been received from that distinguished officer, giving his general impressions in regard to this unusual case. He concludes that the horse was improperly taken, and on an application by the British Minister to Secretary Fish, the Attorney General advises Gov. Austin to request the Sheriff of Clay County to return the bond of $400 given by Boswell, or cancel it, as this is a matter in which the international relations of Great Britain and the United States are interested or compromised."

HARMONY OF VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a special telegram from Salem, Va., stating that Gen. Wickham and John Ambler Smith were doubtful as to their course, and that John W. Woltz, late Secretary of the State Committee, would openly bolt the Republican nominations for State officers and stump the State against them. The Richmond *State Journal*, commenting upon these statements, says: "Gen. Wickham and John Ambler will support Col. Hughes. Mr. Woltz is a true-hearted and earnest Republican from principle. He has made great sacrifices and done good service in the Republican cause. The late convention testified their appreciation of his services by a complimentary notice. We do not believe that he will allow any personal slight, put upon him by irresponsible parties, to drive him away from a party which is the sole hope of progress and prosperity in Virginia, and in which he has so many warm friends."

In another connection the *State Journal* says: "The New-York *Tribune*, in an editorial notice of the Lynchburg convention, assures its readers that dispatches indicate an irrepressible contest between the McMahon, or semi-administration party, and the Hughes, or pronounced administration party. The *Tribune* must have been very unfortunate in its dispatches if they indicated any such thing. There was no serious conflict at any time between the two favorite candidates, whose feelings toward each other are of the most friendly character. The Republican party of Virginia is not divided into 'two branches,' as the *Tribune* assumes. Its masses are as compact and firm as the Grecian phalanx. Its leading minds may strive hotly to control the distribution of its offices. They may and do, indeed, at times, indulge in some expressions of temporary displeasure and impatience when their best laid plans to control a nomination are foiled by others, but when the nomination was made we have yet to hear of the first man who did not concede it to be a good one, and pledge to it his earnest support. The nomination of Col. Hughes is receiving an indorsement remarkably complete and enthusiastic in the party. Outside the party he is spoken of with respect, and he will draw the great body of honest and dissatisfied votes which last year remained at home. The assumption of the *Tribune* that those who supported Col. Hughes were pronounced Administration men, while those who were for MacMahon were semi-administration, is wholly baseless. The entire party supports Gen. Grant's Administration cordially and loyally. But it is not servile, and has sufficient spirit left to condemn any mistakes or errors into which Gen. Grant might fall. The supporters of both candidates were alike inspired by a desire to secure the strongest candidate, and differed, as each man had a right to do, as to who was the man. But consultation changed the minds of many delegates, and Col. Hughes was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated. We never knew a nomination where there was more hearty and pleasant concurrence in the result by all. The delegates went away feeling that they had secured a candidate who would lead the party to certain victory. We ask only a fair and honest election, and the co-operation of all our friends to secure a splendid triumph."

THE CHEROKEE ELECTION.

The election for members of the Cherokee Legislature took place yesterday, Aug. 4, there being three sets of candidates running. Writing in anticipation of the event, a correspondent of the St. Louis *Times* says: "There is no shade of difference between the Ross and Downing parties; both strive to represent the ignorant principles of the Cherokees, and are opposed to anything and everything that looks like progress. Both are opposed to a division of the land and a territorial government, and only differ as to who shall go on to Washington and spend the surplus annuities of the humbugged Cherokees at every session of Congress. Last year a coalition of the Ross and Downing parties was effected, and Wm. P. Ross, Wm. P. Adair, and Jo. Vann, enjoyed their $10 a day and expenses at Washington. The Reform Party don't admire this everlasting delegation business, and are in favor of electing men to office who entertain some ideas besides negative principles, and who will call the delegates who have spent the people's money in Washington to so little purpose to account. Capt. Charles Watie, a brother of Gen. Stone Watie and uncle to Col. Boudinot, is a leading man in this Reform Party, and is a candidate for the Cherokee Senate. He arraigns the Ross and Downing parties for their proscriptive course, their squandering of the public moneys, and utter want of appreciation of the true condition of affairs. He charges that the Cherokee delegation has already entered into contracts with a score of so-called attorneys, by which they have pledged the Cherokees to pay such attorneys enormous fees, amounting in the aggregate to over $1,000,000, a portion of which extravagant fees it is understood are to be shared by the unfaithful delegates making the contracts. Capt. Watie, while not agreeing with Col. Boudinot in all his more advanced positions, defends him as an earnest and efficient friend of his people, who has really done more in behalf of the rights and interests of the Cherokees than all his traducers."

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

A reporter of the Boston *Journal* called upon Hon. Henry Wilson at his home in Natick, Mass., on Thursday, for the purpose of learning the true state of his health. The substance of his report is given in the following:

"Upon arriving at the residence of Mr. Wilson, in Natick, it was ascertained that he had gone out to ride and to call upon a friend in Framingham. He returned home in the early part of the evening, alighted from the carriage without assistance or the aid of a cane, and immediately proceeded to his chamber and laid down. He conversed freely regarding his health, which has been seriously impaired by a shock of paralysis. This, he considers, was induced by his severe and protracted labors of the last campaign. He was engaged in the preparation of the second volume of his great work, nearly all the manuscript of which was in the hands of the printer, when he was attacked with a suspension of muscular action in the right side of his face. He immediately consulted Dr. Edward H. Clark, of this city, who enjoined a cessation of all mental labor, and forbade Mr. Wilson to write or read. He has visited his medical adviser once or twice every week since he was attacked, and has been under a course of treatment which has resulted in a slow but sure and steady improvement. This has been proved by the application of a variety of tests to the affected and the healthy parts of the body. Mr. Wilson's appetite is now good, he sleeps well, and both himself and Dr. Clarke are confident that he is recovering. He feels certain of being able to resume his duties in the Senate at the next session, although his neighbors do not speak so hopefully. The report that he was about to submit to a surgical operation which might result fatally is without the least foundation. On the contrary, he will to-day discontinue the application of ice-packs to his back and the use of the medicine which he has been taking, with the view of ascertaining the permanency of the improvement which has taken place. The muscles of his forehead and face have been nearly restored to their normal condition, although his speech is still slightly affected."

APPRECIATIVE PRISONERS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Miss May Campbell, of Avondale, Ohio, a young lady of philanthrophical disposition, and a fine amateur vocalist, recently visited the City of Pittsburg, Penn., and during her stay of three months went to the County Jail every Sunday afternoon, and conducted the musical exercises to the delight of the prisoners. On hearing of her departure, the inmates of the prison clubbed together and purchased a silver goblet, which they presented to her. The testimonial bears the following inscription: "Presented to Miss May Campbell, by those unfortunates whose sufferings she has alleviated by her inspiring songs and unselfish kindness—1873."

THE NEW CHARLESTON COLLECTOR.

Col. H. G. Worthington took charge of the Custom-house in Charleston, S. C., on the 1st inst. The *News & Courier* says: "He was met by ex-Collector Clark, who formally turned over the books and records of the office, and took receipts for the same. The interview between the new and old Collectors was of a very pleasant character, and when the transfer was completed Gen. Worthington was left in possession. As has already been stated, no immediate changes in the service will be made, and the subordinate officers all remain for the present in the positions they occupied under Collector Clark. The Custom-house was yesterday besieged by a swarm of office-hunters. They were all doomed to disappointment, however, the only appointment made by Gen. Worthington being that of Warren Minton, colored, who was made messenger.

A LOST CHILD.

A Tennessee paper gives an account of the excitement caused in Loudon County, that State, recently, by the prolonged absence of a little boy from his home. It says: "A child of Mr. Wilson Carter, aged about three years, strayed off from its home, and night coming on, did not return and could not be found. The alarm was given, and the entire neighborhood—some thirty persons in number—turned out to hunt it. The party, including the distracted mother, searched the woods and surrounding country during the entire night, and until about 8 o'clock the next morning when the little fellow was found by its grandfather, M. Robertson, about three-fourths of a mile from home, quietly seated on a log, in company with a little family dog, which stuck by its youthful master during the entire night. The little hero stated that he and Ring (the dog) had slept good and warm in the pasture-field."

A TENNESSEE ELOPEMENT.

A Tennessee paper, the Columbia *Herald*, gives the following account of the successful elopement and marriage of two children residing in that State: "A youth named Aaron, from Marshall County, aged fifteen, fell in love with Miss Fanny Rittenberry, sixteen years old, of the Third District, Maury County. She consented, but not so her father, Ranse Rittenberry, who opposed the match strenuously, because, he said, cotton-picking time would soon be here, and he hated to lose so good a hand. But 'love laughs at locksmiths' and obstinate parents, and late Monday evening Miss Fanny left the parental roof and walked down to Mr. Henry Posey's, at the bridge, wearing a soiled dress in order to deceive the home people as to her intentions. At Posey's she met her lover, who took her up behind him on a horse, and away they went to the house of Bob Field, an efficient constable of Marshall County, where Esquire Callahan, at 10 o'clock at night, was ready to marry them. They were in a great flurry, fearing pursuit, and as soon as the bride could get a clean dress out of the pillow-case and put it on over the dirty one, she advanced and stood upon the floor beside her beloved. The ceremony began, and the bridegroom was so excited that he forgot to take his hat off, and a spectator, in trying to lift it off with a stick, pushed it over his eyes, and he took it off himself. The happy pair, after the ceremony, got on the horse, she behind her husband, and the pillow-slip containing her wardrobe before him, and thus they proceeded to his home. Mr. Rittenberry was very angry when he found his daughter was married, but he is too good-hearted and clever to remain so long, and no doubt he will soon invite her and her husband to his house."

FRAUD ON A GAS COMPANY.

It is not often the newspapers are called upon to report instances of fraud in which the gas companies are themselves the victims, and when such cases do occur the perpetrator is pretty sure to be speedily brought to grief. The most recent case has been discovered in St. Louis, and is told by the *Republican* as follows: "At an early hour of one of these Summer mornings Officer Irwin saw a man named Conrad Schutz coming out of one of the resorts on Seventh and Green streets, and knowing that he had been before the Court of Criminal Correction for tampering with gas-meters, he suspected him of fraudulent designs and accosted him. Schutz denied that he had done anything to the meter, but Irwin did not believe his statement, and took him to the Third District Station. There some gas-fitter's tools were found in his possession, one of which was a soldering iron, then warm. Schutz denied that it was warm, but an application of it to his cheek caused him to retract. The Laclede Gas Company was notified, and the meter in the place examined. The examination showed that it had been tampered with to such an extent that it failed to register 27 per cent. of the gas which passed through it. It appears that Schutz was formerly employed by the St. Louis Gas-light Company, and was discharged, which made it appear desirable to him to have some revenge, and he commenced tampering with meters. His plan of operation has been to punch holes through the bottom of the meter and a sort of bellows inside used for measuring the gas, and then leave the holes in the latter and solder those in the bottom of the meter. He was sentenced yesterday to sixty days' imprisonment in the Workhouse. Proceedings are pending against the occupants of the place where the meter was used."

CATERPILLARS ON THE SEA ISLANDS.

The destructive caterpillar is reported to have appeared in large numbers on several of the Sea Islands, and to have commenced its work of ruin upon some of the plantations. A prominent factorage house of Charleston, S. C., received, last week, the following from a gentleman in Beaufort County, South Carolina: "Since writing last week I have constantly been informed of caterpillars on different plantations, until I am satisfied they are in large or small quantities on all the islands. On St. Helena Island they are doing much damage. In some spots they have already stripped the plants of foliage, and can easily eat everything when the next brood hatches out. We shall not hear much from them for the next ten days, as they have 'rolled up,' and will not be out until then. The crop is very backward, and the damage the next crop of caterpillars will do cannot be estimated."

The Beaufort (S. C.) *Standard*, of the 1st instant, says: "The caterpillar has commenced in good earnest on St. Helena. One piece of five acres belonging to Capt. S. W. Rhodes was destroyed in one night. We hear of other places where the crop has been effectually destroyed. The insects have come one month earlier than is their custom." The reports from the mainland are, however, more favorable, and the same paper mentions that "a gentleman from Bluffton informs us that the crops in that section of the county are looking remarkably well, in all save corn. Rice especially is in fine condition. The caterpillar has not been seen there yet. From Grahamville and Hardeeville comes the same report."

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday, speaking of the coal trade, says: "The leading coal-carrying companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending on the 26th ultimo, and for the year to the same date, compared with their respective amounts carried to same time last year:

	Week.	1873.	1872.	Difference.
Reading R. R.	154,243	3,742,488	3,620,775	Inc. 121,713
Schuylkill Nav.	20,650	363,827	440,365	Dec. 76,358
Lehigh Valley	85,518	2,561,702	2,459,790	Inc. 101,912
Del. L. & Wes.	57,261	1,717,989	1,615,289	Inc. 102,699
Shamokin	15,783	332,028	300,325	Inc. 31,703
Cen. N. Jersey	68,227	1,470,758	1,329,884	Inc. 140,837
Lehigh Nav.	25,464	337,999	361,385	Dec. 23,385
Penn. Coal Co.	29,185	673,250	659,932	Inc. 13,318
Del. & Hud'n.	52,619	1,621,810	1,665,315	Dec. 43,504
Hunt & B. T.	7,389	255,538	169,145	Inc. 86,393
Penn. & N. Y.	20,545	604,434	589,738	Inc. 14,695
Ch. & O. Can.	29,298	422,501	444,146	Dec. 21,645

The total of anthracite marketed for the week ending on the 26th ult. amounted to 442,072 tons, and for the coal year 10,858,105 tons, against 10,378,129 tons to corresponding time last year, being an increase of 179,985 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 78,568 tons, and for the year 1,728,721 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 530,620 tons, and for the year of 12,287,836 tons, against 11,914,509 tons to same time last year, being an increase of 373,327 tons.

The trade continues steady, but without special feature. The demand is more active and prices evidently on the advance. In this city an advance of twenty-five cents per ton was very generally put on by the retailers on the 1st, to cover, as said, the advances made monthly for the last two or three months. There is considerable excitement in all the coal centres in consequence of the now generally conceded fact that there is a combination controlling the supply of coal in the market and its price.

It seems very certain, for this year at least, that the coal trade is in the hands of the five great carrying companies, all of which are also producing companies, and have unitedly agreed to advance prices ten cents per ton with each incoming month. The August circulars, announcing an advance, were sent out by the five great coal companies last week. The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* of Saturday says: "Trade has been lively during the past week, buyers being anxious to purchase before the August advance was made."

* * * Coal will keep up without a strike. Production is not so large as represented, and the stock on hand at all the several centres is not large. At Port Richmond for the week ending with the 2d instant, the receipts of coal were 67,000 tons, the shipments 65,000 tons, leaving 88,000 tons on hand. Vessels are still reported in fair supply and freights in the main unchanged, at $1 35 to New-York, $2 to Providence, and $2 40@$2 50 to Boston. The receipts of anthracite coal at Boston to the 26th ult. are 77,096 tons less than to corresponding date last year. Anthracite at Boston is selling at $8@$8 50 per ton in retail lots, and at $7@$7 50 per ton by the cargo prices. At Port Richmond the cargo price of coal is $4 50 for broken and egg, $4 75 for stove, and $3 75 for chestnut. Vessels are in light supply.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Pratt, J.—16, Smith vs. Payne; 11, Friedman vs. Beibe; 17, Peck vs. Jardine; 18, Hirsch et al. vs. Livingstone; 19, Gould vs. Dixon; 20, Lynch et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 58, Hermonce vs. New-York Gas-light and Heat Company and the United States Gas Company; 66½, Novarro vs. Greene.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—AUG. 4.

By Judge Pratt.

Jacobs vs. Vigden; In re receivership Bowling-Green Savings Bank; memoranda for counsel.

Lodwick vs. Ford et al.; motion granted with $10 costs, unless plaintiff file security in thirty days—if so filed, motion denied without costs.

Dallmore vs. Williams et al.; motion denied, with leave to the defendant to move to reduce the bail, &c.

Cannon vs. Hein et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mapelsden vs. Dohrenwend et al.; default opened, and order striking out answers as sham opened, and said motion to strike out answer as sham denied, on defendant paying $10 costs, &c.

In the matter of Redmond Hart and Patrick Hart; writs dismissed and prisoners remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barbour.

Lewell vs. Wiegand; order to revive action in name of executors.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Schulien; order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Courtnay vs. Baker et al.; the proposed case and amendments will not be settled until the requirements of rule 10 of this court are complied with. See mem.

Eitel vs. Bracken; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

The People ex rel. Sullivan vs. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and two other cases; orders granted.

Sturm vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Sturm vs. Williams, Frank et al. vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company, and Frank vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. In each of these cases defendant's motion for a new trial is denied, with costs to be taxed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union.....92⅞	600 Lake Shore......95¼
300 do.........93	1000 do.......b3. 95¼
400 do.........93⅛	100 do.......s3. 95⅜
100 do.......c. 93	100 do.......b3. 95⅜
900 do.........93	100 do.......b3. 95⅜
300 do.........92⅞	100 do......... 95⅜
200 do.......c. 92⅞	100 Union Pacific...c. 29
200 Pacific Mail......38¼	100 do......... 29
100 do.......c. 38¼	100 do......b30. 29
100 do.........38⅜	500 do......... 29
400 do......s3. 38⅜	100 do......s3. 28⅞
200 do......b3. 38¼	100 St. L. & Iron M... 70
500 do.........38¼	100 North-west..b30. 69
500 do.........38⅛	400 do......... 68¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.105⅝	100 Toledo & Wab.c. 72⅞
800 do.........105⅝	300 do......... 73
100 do......s3.105⅝	100 St. Paul......... 53⅝
100 do......b3.105⅝	200 do......s3. 53⅝
400 do.........105¾	200 do......... 53¾
100 do.........105⅝	100 do......b3. 53¾
100 Ohio & Miss......40⅛	100 do......... 53¾
200 do.........40	100 St. Paul Pref...... 73¾
100 C., C. & I. C......32⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. Y. S.7s,B.R.104⅝	100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.105⅝
1,000 Ga. 7s, n..b. c. 90	700 do.........105¾
4,000 Brook.6s, W. L. 94	100 do.........105¾
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 97	400 do......s3.105½
1,000 Lake S.Div.Bs. 96	200 do......b3.105½
1,000 Long Dk. Bds. 96	100 do......s4.105½
2,000 Cen. P. G.Bds.100⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.....b.c.110¼
1,000 do.........100⅛	40 Morris & Es..b. c. 92¼
12,000 U. Pac.7s,L.G. 72⅛	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 95⅛
23,000 U. Pac.1st.b.c. 82¼	400 do......... 95⅜
2,000 Alt. & T.H.1st. 99	300 do......b3. 95⅛
1,000 A. & T. H.2d,pf. 87½	1000 do......... 95¼
2,000 C. & N. W. C... 90¾	100 do......... 95⅛
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 98	200 do......s3. 95
5,000 D., L. & W. C.100½	500 do......b3. 95
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.105	200 do......... 94⅞
2,000 M. & Es.2d,x.i.100	100 do......s3. 94⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s,	50 do......... 95
1st....x. int.106	700 do......... 94¾
12,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 88½	100 do......s3. 94⅞
1,500 C., P. & A. old. 98	100 do......... 94¾
3,000 Buf., N. Y.& E.	300 do......... 94¾
1st......b. c. 93	100 do......b3. 94⅞
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 87	300 do......... 94⅞
40 Cont. Bank..b. c. 80	400 do......... 95
50 Del. & H. Canal..114½	100 Un. Pacific.....b.c. 28¾
400 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 93	100 do......... 28⅝
100 do.......c. 92⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 68¾
700 do.........93	100 do......... 68¾
100 do......s3. 92¾	100 do......... 68⅞
100 do......s3. 92⅞	100 do......... 68⅝
100 do.........92⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 26
200 do......s3. 92¾	100 do......... 25¾
700 do.........92¾	100 do......... 26
100 do......b3. 92⅞	200 Mil. & St. P.... 53⅝
600 do.........92⅞	200 do...bet. c. 53¾
100 do......b5. 92⅞	100 do......... 53⅝
6 do.........92¾	100 do......... 53¾
200 do.........92⅞	200 do......... 53⅝
100 do.........92⅞	200 do......... 53¾
100 United States Ex. 68	500 do......... 53½
100 Erie Railway,b.c. 59⅜	200 do......... 53⅝
400 B., H. & E...b. c. 2⅜	300 do......b3. 53⅜
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 38⅛	200 do......... 53⅝
100 do.........38⅛	200 T., W. & W.. b. c. 72¾
200 do......b3. 38⅛	100 do......... 72½
100 do......s3. 38⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C.G. 93¾
100 do.........38⅛	800 Del., L. & West..102
1900 do.........38	100 St. L. & Iron M.. 69¼
700 do......s3. 38	100 do......... 70
100 do.........38	55 Chic., Bur. & Q...106
200 do.........37⅞	35 Dubuque & S. C.. 80
100 do......s3. 38	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 40⅛
100 Am. Ex.. b. c.s3. 64	100 do......s3. 40
25 do.........64	100 do......... 39⅞
200 Harlem......b3.133½	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c. 32⅛
50 do...bet. c.133½	100 do......... 32

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$2,500 U.S.5-20C.'65, new.......117⅞	$17000 U.S.5-20C.'67.118⅝
2,500 U.S.5-20R,'67.117⅞	5,000 U. S. 10-40 R..112⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union..s3. 92⅞	100 Union Pacific..... 28½
100 Pacific Mail......38⅛	100 Pittsburg......... 89½
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3.105⅝	800 St. Paul......... 53¾
600 Lake Shore...b3. 95	100 do......... 53⅝
100 do.........94⅞	300 St. Paul Pf...... 73¾
100 do.......c. 94⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Ga. St. 7s, n.. 90	200 Un. Pacific.b. c. c. 28⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s, n.. 16	100 do......s30. 28½
10,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 82½	100 do......s15. 28½
4,000 U. Pac.7s,L.G.,	100 do......s10. 28½
bet. call......72¾	100 do......b3. 28⅝
2,000 C., C. & I.C.2d,	100 do......... 28⅝
x int.......69½	600 do......... 28¾
4,000 W. U. Tel.bds. 99½	100 Harlem.........133
3,000 St.L.& I.M.1st 96	200 Chi. & N. W..... 68¾
1,000 W. Pac. bds.. 92½	100 do.....b. c. c. 68⅝
100 West. Un..b. c. c. 92⅞	200 do......... 68⅝
500 do.........92¾	150 N.J. Cen.b. c. b3.103½
100 do.........92⅞	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 53⅝
25 do.........92	100 do......... 53¼
100 Quick. Mining... 39	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.110½
100 do......b3. 39	300 T., W. & W..b. c. 72¾
100 P.M.S.S.Co.b3.s3. 37⅞	5 P.,Ft.W.&C.guar. 94
100 do.......c. 37⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 39¾
600 do.........38	100 do......... 39⅝
200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.105⅝	100 do......s3. 39⅝
200 do.......c.105½	500 do......s30. 39⅝
100 do......s3.105⅝	100 Del., L. & W.b. c.101⅞
500 do.........105⅝	200 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 39⅞
100 Erie R...b. c. b3. 59⅜	100 C.C.&I.C.b.c.b30. 31⅝
10 L. S. & M. So.... 95⅛	100 do......... 31½
800 do.bet. call. 94⅞	100 do......... 31⅝
1600 do.........94¾	100 do......s15. 31⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

800 Western Union.. 92½	100 North-western.... 68½
400 Erie Railway.... 59⅜	100 do......b3. 68⅝
100 Pacific Mail..... 38	100 Lake Shore...b3. 94⅞
400 do.........38⅛	200 St. Paul......... 53¼
100 do......b3. 38¼	200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 39⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H....105⅝	1800 do......... 39⅝
400 do......b3.105½	400 do......s30. 39⅝
200 Union Pacific.... 28½	100 do......... 39⅝
100 do.........28⅝	100 Han. & St. Jos.... 39¼

MONDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises to sell $6,000,000 Gold this month—$1,500,000 every Thursday. He will require the proceeds of this sum to meet the Currency demand on the Treasury over and above the probable Internal Revenues for the month. He can well spare the Gold out of the New-York Office alone, without disturbing his general balances. The above sales at New-York, added to $3,000,000 likely to be disbursed for Gold Interest at this Office, will be more than compensated by the Customs receipts, which at New-York should be $12,000,000, and at the outports $4,500,000.

The sales of Gold to-day were quite tame and for the most part at 115⅝ ₱ cent. Some heavy privileges to deliver to the Bull clique in the Gold Room at 115 to 116 ₱ cent. will fall in, according to Street rumors, about 20th August. Extra efforts will probably be made to keep the market steady at about the present price until these privileges or "puts" expire. Meanwhile the public take very little interest in the speculation, leaving the movement for a rise to exhaust itself, as it did last Summer, by a disruption of the clique itself. They would else have to take care of all the Gold they have now on hand, and all the Treasury advertises to sell, by common consent or co-operation. As a party they are less "powerful" than last Summer, if in reality they have any real power of themselves without the equivocal aid of the Banks.

The rates of Money to the Stock Brokers on call loan, are 3@4 ₱ cent., and on time negotiations 30 @ 60 days, with Stocks as collateral, 6@7 ₱ cent. There is a continued good demand for prime Mercantile paper at 6@7 ₱ cent., of short dates. The apprehension of very dear Money through the Fall months, is diminished by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in selling Gold freely through the Summer months, to meet the Currency wants of the Treasury, reserving his Currency balances, as far as practicable, and his reserve of Greenbacks for the emergencies of trade and the movement of the Cotton and other crops, later in the season. A recent dispatch from Washington, from the special correspondent of THE TIMES, intimates that the Administration will not suffer the Government to be made a party to any undue pressure upon the Money Market, directly or by passive indifference, in the next three or four months. The Treasury will be directed by the President to employ, not hastily or expansively, but judiciously, *and in good season*, its Currency resources, until the meeting of Congress; leaving to that body the revision of the Free Banking Laws, or the provision for the elasticity of the Greenback Circulation, as the more permanent measure of security against Money panics.

The Foreign Exchanges are steady to-day on a moderate business thus far for Wednesday's steamer at 108⅞@109 ₱ cent., 60 days, London, and 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent., short sight.

The Public Funds in the Coupon classes suitable for Europe are a small fraction duller on the weakness in Gold. There is nothing new in the Railroad Mortgages; prices are steady. In County Bonds Messrs Turner Brothers will to-morrow open proposals for any part of $2,000,000 Bonds of the wealthy County of Hudson, New-Jersey, (opposite this City,) and the awards will be commenced at 2 o'clock Tuesday Afternoon. The taxables of the County amount to a hundred million of dollars.

The Stock Exchange opened with firmness in prices on the Share list, but the actual business of the day proved moderate in amount, and in the Afternoon there was a partial reaction on the sales of the New-York and Western Roads. The demand for St. Paul Common continued firm, while Union Pacific was ½@⅝ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday. The Western Telegraph sold up to 93 ₱ cent., reacting to 92¼@92½ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail showed more steadiness than usual of late. At the close of the Exchange at 3 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 4.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅜	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅜	118⅜
American Gold	115⅝	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅜	105⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	110¼	110½
Pacific Mail	37⅞	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	73⅝	73¾
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53½
Ohio and Mississippi	40	39⅝
Western Union Telegraph	92⅝	92½
Erie	59⅜	59⅜
Union Pacific	28⅞	28⅝
Lake Shore	95⅛	94⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	32	31⅝
Toledo and Wabash	72⅝	72⅝
Harlem	133⅞	133½
Atlantic and Pacific	26⅝	26¾
North-west	68⅝	68½
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39⅛	39

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....90	T. & W.1st,St.L.Div. 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n..90	Tol. & W. Eqp. bds. 82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......99	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 88
Erie 1st Extended......104	Gal. & Chi. 2d........ 98
Erie 2d 7s, '79.........103½	Morris & Es. 1st......104
Erie 3d 7s, '83.........101⅜	Morris & Es. 2d...... 99½
Erie 5th 7s, '88........98½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.102
Long Dock Bonds......95½	N. J. Cen. 2d.........100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77 93	N. J. So. 1st 7s...... 74½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....102	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...105
Har. Con.M.& S.F.6s. 98	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...97	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d... 96½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds...95	P.,F.W.&C.8₱c.E.bs.103
Mich. C. Con.7s,1902. 99	Clev. & P. Con. S. F. 95
Mich. So. 7s, 2d........99	Clev. & P. 2d..........102½
Clev. & Tol. S. F......101	Clev. & P. 3d.......... 98⅝
Clev. & Tol. new bds 95	Clev. & P. 4th......... 85⅝
Clev. P. & A. old bds 98	Chi. & Alt. S. F.......100
Clev. P. & A.new bds 97	Chi. & Alt. 1st........103½
Detroit, M. & T. bds 97	Ohio & M. Consol... 90¼
Buff. & Erie new bds 97	Ohio & M. 2d Consol. 84¾
Lake Shore Div. bds. 95¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 89
Lake Sh're Con.R.bs. 99	Dub. & S. C. 2d Div. 88
Cen. Pac. Gold bds..100⅜	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 96½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.......82¼	St. L. & I. M. 2d...... 88
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s......72½	M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.106
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s......61¾	M.&St.P.1st7s,G.R.D 88
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75........102	M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D. 90½
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s. 97	M.& St.P.1st,I.&M.D 81
Alt. & T. H. 1st........99	M. & St.P. 2d.......... 80
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....87½	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......101
Chi. & N. W. Int.bs..94½	C., C. & I. C. 1st...... 89
Chi. & N.W.Con.bds 90¾	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 91
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......97	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 86
C.& N.W.Coup.G.bs. 92	Tol., P. & W., Bur.D. 83⅞
Han. & St. J. L. G...104	Tol., P. & W. 2d...... 76
Han. & St. J. Conv...90½	Tol., P. & W. Con.7s. 75
Del., L. & W., 2d.....102½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97
D., L. & W. 7s, conv.100	C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 78½
Tol. & W. 1st Ex... 94½	B., C.R.& M.1st 7s,G. 88

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $591,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, chiefly the Quarterly (August) Interest on the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan.

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company offer at their New-York Office, No. 38 Pine-street, the remaining $300,000 of their First Mortgage Gold Bonds. See advertisement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATED 30-year 7 per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line between St. Louis and Nashville, Tenn., earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and interest. All marketable securities taken in exchange.
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ YOUR DIVIDENDS

May be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and large advance on their market value.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Financial Agents.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.—Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 86 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon 62 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and the contents were sold off save 46 head; prices ranged from 9c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. On yesterday forenoon and again to-day at One Hundredth-street Yards trade in Beeves was slow until the close of the market on this forenoon, when, owing to the sale at Albany of 25 cars of horned Cattle reported due for One Hundredth-street Yards, trade became brisk, but there was no advance in rates. Prices ranged from 7½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights from 3¾ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were slow of sale; a few went off from $45@$65 ₱ head. Veals very dull from 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.; coarse Calves at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves from $5@$7 ₱ head. Sheep were fair and sold in large lots from 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; select lots at 6c. ₱ lb. Lambs dull from 7¼c.@9c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were not on sale this forenoon, those to hand having come direct to slaughterers. City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

Williams & Son sold for selves 38 coarse but fat Indiana Steers, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 9 cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self 284 Steers, mixed Indianas, Ohios, and Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for self and Doty, 123 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 101 rough Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 60 Cherokee Heifers, weight 3¾ cwt., price from 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 coarse Missouri Oxen at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 57 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self and company 100 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 8¼ cwt. to 8½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 94 rough but fat Kentucky Steers, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 8 cwt., strong, to 8¾ cwt., scant. Also, a few of same went by the head from $100@$110@$115@$137. Common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. T. Gillis sold for self, 89 Illinois Steers, from common to choice, from 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold 78 smooth, fat Illinois Steers from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 64 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., strong; for H. Rankin, 102 Steers, mixed Cherokees and Missouris, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for S. Henry, 18 common Illinois from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 81 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep market, J. Kirby sold 95 Sheep, weight 7,770 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 86 Sheep, weight 7,250 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 126 Sheep, weight 10,980 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 242 Sheep, weight 21,480 lbs., at $5 60 ₱ cwt.; 190 Sheep, weight 17,620 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 92 Lambs, weight 5,980 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,830 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 1,670 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 236 Sheep, weight 17,670 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 137 Sheep, weight 10,060 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 184 Sheep, weight 15,500 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 202 Sheep, weight 12,280 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,000 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 214 Lambs, weight 13,320 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 246 Lambs, weight 20,270 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 23 Veals, weight 3,430 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 16 Veals, weight 2,380 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 69 Veals, weight 9,800 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Lerch & Barnes sold 181 Sheep, weight 14,890 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₱ lb.; 156 Sheep, weight 13,030 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 39 Sheep, weight 3,400 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 258 Lambs, weight 15,860 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 271 Lambs, weight 16,861 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 66 Lambs, weight 3,760 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 36 Veals, weight 4,980 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 159 Sheep, weight 18,890 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 229 Sheep, weight 16,600 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 9,000 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 118 Lambs, weight 6,040 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 113 Lambs, weight 7,290 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 2, 1873—4,763 head of horned Cattle, 5,063 Sheep and Lambs, 11,326 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 4, 1873—2,427 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 685 Veals, 146 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug 4, 1873—7,680 Sheep and Lambs, 87 Cows, 852 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 4, 1873—22,383 Hogs, 5,520 Sheep and Lambs, 315 Veals.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Cattle market very dull, weak, and unsettled; sales, 3,700 head at $7@$7 50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6@$6 75 for fair to good do.; $4@$5 50 for common. Sheep unchanged; sales, 8,000 at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. Hogs unchanged; sales 4,500 at $7 50@$7 75.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 4, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	66	Tar, bbls.	20
Bees-wax	11	Moss, bales	8
Copper, bbls.	41	Molasses, bbls.	50
Flour, bbls.	14,359	Oil, bbls.	40
Meal, bbls.	800	Leather, Sides	14,186
Meal, bags	225	Oilcake, pkgs.	1,741
Wheat, bushels	208,707	Butter, pkgs.	4,294
Corn, bushels	166,754	Cheese, pkgs.	6,196
Oats, bushels	200,388	Tallow, pkgs.	149
Rye, bushels	15,036	Stearine, pkgs.	259
Malt, bushels	3,560	Cut-meats, pkgs.	305
Cotton, bales	4,225	Lard, tcs.	859
Beans, bbls.	99	Sumac, bags	28
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	89	Peanuts, bags	277
Eggs, bbls.	1,083	Pecans, pkgs.	402
Hemp, bales	47	Rice, pkgs.	130
Flaxseed, bags	203	Starch, pkgs.	1,725
Hops, bales	48	Tobacco, hhds.	1,412
Hides, No.	49	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,684
Hides, bdls.	1,359	Wool, bales	944
Skins, bdls.	82	Whisky, bbls.	299
Resin, bbls.	1,852		

The export clearances hence yesterday for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the ship Superior, for Stettin—3,306 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Lulu, for Whitehaven—16,000 bushels Corn.

By the brig New Era, for Bristol—1,850 bbls. Naphtha.

ASHES—Pots have been selling to a moderate extent in a jobbing way at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been in light request, and quoted at from 32c.@35c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a very quiet market for early deliveries, and a nominal range of prices; sales have been limited to 833 bales, of which 356 bales last evening, including 769 bales to exporters and 64 bales to speculators. For forward deliveries prices are ⅛c.@3-16c. lower, with only a moderately active trade. Sales Saturday, after 1 P. M.: August, 500 bales at 19⅜c.; December, 200 bales at 17⅝c. Total, 700 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.: August, 800 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19 9-32c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 19 9-32c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19 9-32c., 4,300 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c., together; September, 100 bales at 18¼c., 300 bales at 18 3-16c., 700 bales at 18¼c., 600 bales at 18 3-16c.; October, 100 bales at 17⅞c., 100 bales at 17 13-16c., 900 bales at 17 27-32c., 100 bales at 17⅞c., 300 bales at 17 13-16c.; November, 100 bales at 17 11-16c., 200 bales at 17 21-32c. Total, 9,000 bales. Grand total, 11,900 bales. The receipts at the ports to-day were 2,574 bales; same time last week 5,071 bales; since Sept. 1, 3,554,981 bales; same time last year, 2,670,063 bales. The receipts at this port to-day, were 4,225 bales, including 895 bales from New-Orleans, 149 bales from Savannah, 780 bales from Charleston, 31 bales from Baltimore, 1,447 bales from Galveston, 709 bales from Norfolk, 214 bales per rail. The annexed quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
Middling	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞
Good Middling	22½	22½	22¾	22¾

COFFEE—Rio has been held with increased strength with a better demand both for invoices and jobbing lots. Sales have been 4,001 bags Rio per Gustave Adolphe on private terms, and in Baltimore 5,000 bags per Cricket on private terms. For other styles there is a moderately active jobbing demand at steady prices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold.

EGGS—Have been selling at lower prices, with a quiet trade, and an accumulation of supplies; sales have been at 15c.@19c. for Western and choice lots of Jersey.

FLOUR AND MEAL—For State and Western Flour there has been a very quiet market, with the demand almost entirely for trade and family brands. Sales have been limited to small jobbing lots, 9,800 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; interior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 45; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 35
Extra State	5 90@ 7 25
Extra City	6 00@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been in less demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family extras; $5 30@$6 15 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour dull and nominal, with choice Extra quoted at $9 50@$9 75; California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8@$9 50 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour quiet and firm at from $4 30@$5 30 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales 550 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 90@$5 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in steady fair demand from shippers at unchanged prices; $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 15@$3 30 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to fancy; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 30, chiefly $3 30 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric; $3 35 for Golden Star; $3 50 for Golden Ear, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 600 bbls....Bag-meal has been selling at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal slow of sale at from $7@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady, and closed heavy and 1c.@2c. lower, with holders disposed to realize. The firmness of Freights materially checks the export demand. Sales 157,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 21 for rejected Spring; $1 15@$1 40 for Iowa Spring; $1 23@$1 30 for No. 3 Spring; $1 25@$1 44 for Ungraded Spring; $1 35 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 40@$1 41 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $1 50 for choice No. 1 Duluth. Also, sales 30,000 bushels of No. 2 Milwaukee, for first half October, $1 42. Rye is quiet and firmer at 81½c.@82c. Barley and Malt are dull and unchanged. Corn opened without decided change, and closed slightly in buyers' favor, with a limited export and home trade demand; sales 123,000 bushels at 50c.@54c. for steamer; Western Mixed, 55c.@56½c. for sail, 48c.@50c. for heated, 51c. for kiln-dried, 57c. for Yellow Western, and 72c.@78c. for White Western. Oats are a shade firmer and less active, the trade generally holding off; sales 48,000 bushels at 41½c.@42½c. for new mixed Western; 48c.@52c. for White Western, and 41c.@42c. for Black do.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in better demand, with sales of 1,000 rolls Cloth on private terms, and 1,200 do., in Boston, at 13½c. Bags ruling at 14½c. Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 14c. for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in fair demand at steady prices. The quotations are, for Hay—Choice Timothy, $30@$34; prime do., $28@$30; fair do., $22@$24; shipping do., $18@$20; Straw—Long Rye, $18@$20; Oat, $12.

HEMP AND JUTE—For Jute Butts there has been a stronger market, with a fair trade. Sales have been 1,600 bales at 2c.@2 1-16c., currency, cash and time. Other kinds quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c., curency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been held firmly, with light supplies. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico, at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, at 18c.@38c.; English Islands, at 28c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine is without animation, and prices are weak. Merchantable order quoted at 43c. Sales are 117 bbls. at 43c. and 50 bbls. at 43½c. Resins—Strained is quiet; quoted at $3 05@$3 10 for Common and Good. Sales are 100 bbls. at $3 10. The fine grades are steady at unchanged figures. Sales are 100 bbls. Pale at $4, 500 bbls. No. 2 at $3 20, and 200 bbls. Low No. 2 at $3 15.

PETROLEUM—The irregularity in prices has continued, as reports from the Creek have been of depressed markets at all points. Shippers have been purchasing at inside prices, but the disposition has been to complete urgent orders only. Sales have been 3,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 7c.; 3,000 bbls. Refined, for August delivery, at 17c., closing at this price for spot lots; cases at 22c.; Naphtha at 9½c. In Philadelphia, Refined has been weak, with a dull trade; sales have been reported of a cargo at 17c., closing at this price.

PROVISIONS—Pork—There has been a stronger market for new Mess, under a liberal demand and moderate supplies; sales have been 200 bbls. new Mess at $17 60; 100 bbls. do. at $17 70; 200 bbls. do. at $17 75; 1,000 bbls. for spot, and balance of the month, at $17 60@$17 75; 500 bbls. for August at $17 87½, closing at $18. Of old Mess, 100 bbls. brought $16 50; Extra prime, $15; prime Mess, $16 37½@$17 50. Dressed Hogs have been steadily held at 6c.@7⅝c. Cut Meats have been quiet, with sales of 4,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, 10 lbs. average, 9½c.; 10,000 lbs. do., 11 lbs. average, 9¼c.; 15,000 lbs. do., 18 lbs. average, 8½c.; 500 loose City-smoked Shoulders at 9¾c. Bacon has been quiet; sales have been 32 boxes Long Clear at 8½c.; 125 boxes Short Clear at 10c.; 20 boxes Short Rib 9¾c. ....Lard has been weak, with a quiet market; sales have been 650 tcs. Western Steam, on the spot, at 8½c.; 2,000 tcs., for August, at 8½c.; 2,000 tcs., for September, 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; 500 tcs., for January and February, on private terms; 150 tcs. new, on spot, at 8⅝c.; 200 tcs., to arrive, 8¼c.; of City, 80 tcs. brought 8¼c.@8⅜c.....Stearine is quiet at 8 15-16c.@9c.; with 50 tcs. sold at a shade less than 9c. ....Beef has been dull, the range having been from $8 25@$10 75 for new Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for new Extra do. ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands, with 25 bbls. sold. Butter has been steadily held. We quote at from 24c.@31c. for fair to choice State at 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly within the range of 16c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock.....Cheese has been unsettled and weak, with less demand from shippers, with State Factory, poor to very fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13⅞c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13¾c. for fine, and 13⅞c. for strictly fine to very fancy stock, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13½c.; Western product at 9½c.@13½c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair demand, particularly Carolina stock, and quoted steady at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon. Sales, Rangoon, in bond, at $2 75, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate inquiry for supplies, Clover ranging from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 50, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw has been in better demand, from refiners, at strong prices; sales have been 1,700 hhds. Common and good refining Muscovado, at 7½c.@8¼c.; 21 hhds. Melado, at 6 5-16c.; 155 hhds. do., at 6c.; 100 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9½c. We quote nominally: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c., No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅝c. Refined Sugars have been quiet, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's, 10⅜c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been held with confidence with a fair inquiry. Prime City quoted at 8⅜c. Sales have been 20,000 lbs. at 8½c.; 40 tcs. on private terms, and 100 hhds. prime City on private terms.

TEAS—There has been a light demand, mainly for jobbing lots, with prices unchanged, with Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, quoted steady at 28c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 90c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@28c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@60c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been rather weak and quiet, with sales reported of 250 lots at 97c., and smaller lots at 96½c.

FREIGHTS—The high rates asked and scarcity of room limit business. The demand for vessels on charter has been fair, chiefly from the Petroleum and Naval Store trade, including to Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d.; 83 bales do. at ⅜d.@7-16d.; 50 boxes Bacon at 50s. The nominal rate for Grain was 13½d. ₱ standard bushel. To Glasgow, by steam, 22,500 bushels Grain for shipment 23d inst., at 12½d.; 300 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 50s., and 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. To Rotterdam, by steam, 100 bbls. Flour at 5s. 3d. The charters comprise: an Austrian bark hence to Penarth Roads for orders, 1,600 quarters of Grain at 9s. A Norwegian bark hence to Copenhagen, 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms. A German bark hence to the German Baltic, 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. A German brig (relet) 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, hence, same voyage and rate. A German bark to arrive, hence, same voyage, 3,000 bbls. Refined do. at 5s. 3d. A Norwegian bark (to arrive from Wilmington) to the United Kingdom or Continent, 3,000 bbls. Naval Stores at 7s. for Resin and 9s. for Spirits. A German bark to arrive from do. to the Continent or Baltic, 4,000 bbls. of Resin, 7s. if to a continental port, and 7s. 3d. if to a Baltic.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Grain in Store—Wheat, 144,950 bushels; Corn, 771,905 bushels; Oats, 156,320 bushels; Rye, 13,486 bushels; Peas, 357 bushels; Barley-malt, 17,276 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the Last Forty-eight Hours—Flour, 12,800 bbls.; Wheat, 102,548 bushels; Corn, 403,562 bushels; Oats, 91,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 94,769 bushels; Corn, 234,096 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels; Barley, 12,988 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 16,350 bushels; Corn, 94,398 bushels; Oats, 77,107 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights—To New-York—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour dull; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull; no sales except in small lots; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 40; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 30; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 28; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn steady; sales of 14,000 bushels No. 2 at 45c.; 1,200 bushels, per sample, at 44c. Oats quiet; sales of 4,700 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 37c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt steady; sales of prime Winter Western at $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada at $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat—Lowest and highest grades a little better; medium qualities unchanged; No. 4 Red Fall, $1 12½; No. 3 do., $1 23; sample lots medium, $1 25@$1 27; prime, $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 38@$1 40. Corn quiet and unchanged at 36½c.@38c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 37½c., seller August. Oats dull and drooping at 29c.@30c. for No. 2, cash; 27¼c., seller September; 28¾c., seller October. Barley quiet; sales of new No. 3 Spring at 75c. Rye quiet at 68c.@70c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork quiet; sales of order lots at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats—Nothing doing. Bacon—A good jobbing and order demand at 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders; 10⅜c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Clear Sides; Clear Rib Sides, seller September, 10⅜c.; seller last half of August, 10½c. Lard quiet; sales of small lots Refined at 8⅝c. Hogs higher at $4 20@$4 50. Cotton firm and fairly active; sales of through Texans at $2 50@$3 50; Fat do., $2 75@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$4; fair to choice Steers, $4@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 700 Hogs, and 2,200 Cattle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Flour steady but scarcely anything doing. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 17½, for regular cash; $1 15½@$1 15⅝, seller August; $1 07¾, seller September; No. 3 Spring, $1 05½@$1 06; Rejected, 91c.@92½. Corn active and higher at 37½c.@37¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or seller August; 38½c.@38⅝c., seller September; Rejected, 35c.; High Mixed Canal, 39½c.@40c. Oats dull and lower at 26½c. for No. 2, spot; 26c., seller September; Rejected, 23½c.@24c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 58c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall nominal at 65c. Pork—An advance asked but none established; Mess held at $16; sales at $15 80. Lard dull and unchanged at 7¾c.@7⅞c., cash. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand; held at 8⅝c. for Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Short Rib Middles. Bacon quiet and unchanged; nothing doing. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 93c. Freights in fair demand but at lower rates; Corn, to Buffalo, 5½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,600 bushels Wheat, 231,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 428,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Flour steady, with fair demand; sales 2,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; prime White Canada held at $1 85; Amber Michigan, $1 70; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 57. Corn dull; sales 2,500 bushels Illinois at 51c.; 1,200 bushels No. 2 in car lots at 52c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, and $1 10 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Ship-stuffs, $19; Middlings, $20 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—Wheat, 16,400 bushels; Corn, 21,500 bushels; Malt, 11,500 bushels; Lumber, 3,918,000 feet. Shipments by Canal—9,300 bushels Wheat, 714,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Aug. 4.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 55@$1 55½; old, $1 64; Amber Michigan, spot and seller September, $1 40; seller August, $1 39; old, $1 50; No. 1 Red, old, $1 53; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, $1 39; seller September, $1 39½@$1 40; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 38½; old No. 2 Red, $1 50; new, $1 27; Rejected, $1 06; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 45; old do., $1 46. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales of High Mixed, spot and seller August, at 43¼c.; seller September, 44½c.; Low Mixed, spot and seller August, 43c.; seller September, 44¼c.; White, 54c.; no grade, 38c. Oats quiet at 32c. for No. 2, spot; seller August, 31c.; Michigan, 33c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—30,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—43,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Flour steady and in good demand for new. Wheat active and firm; choice Amber, $1 65@$1 68. Corn dull for Southern; White Southern, 79c.@80c.; Yellow do., 58c.; Mixed Western firmer at 56½c.@57c. Oats weak; Southern, 40c.@44c.; Western Mixed, 38c.@39c.; do. White, 40c.@42c. Rye firmer and scarce at 68c.@70c. Hay steady at $20@$26. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c. Hams unchanged. Lard very dull at 8¼c.@8½c. Butter steady; good to choice, 18c.@21c. Whisky firm and steady at 96½c.@97c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 nominal at $35. Flour dull; Extra Family, $6 75; $8 for Iowa and Wisconsin, $7@$8 50 for State, Indiana and Ohio. Wheat dull and weak; New Red, $1 50@$1 58; prime, $1 40@$1 45; White ranges from $1 60@$1 70. Rye—No sales. Corn steady; Yellow, 58c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@58c.; White, 68c.@70c. Oats steady; White, 49c.@51c.; Delaware, 48c.@49c. Black and Mixed, 40c.@44½c. Wool active and firmer; sales, 100,000 lbs. Extra and Double Extra at 50c.@52c. Groceries unchanged. Petroleum dull; Crude, 12c.; Refined, 17⅝c.@17¾c. Whisky firm; Western, 98c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales of Family Extra at $5 75; A No. 1, $6 25; Fancy, $7 75. Wheat steady at $1 20@$1 30 on arrival. Corn firm at 57c.@63c. for Sacked. Oats scarce at 44c.@45c. for Sacked delivered. Rye quiet at 65c. for new to arrive. Barley nominal. Pork steady at $16@$16 50. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9½c.@9¼c. for Shoulders; 10¾c.@11c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c.@11c. for Clear Sides packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 14½c.@15c.; 13c.@13½c. for Plain. Bulk Meats firm at 8c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard sold at 9½c. for Tierce and 10c. for Keg; order lots, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 92c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Flour dull; sales of Family at $8 50@$9 50. Corn scarce at 63c. for Mixed, and 80c. for White. Oats dull at 37½c.@42c. Bran dull at 85c. Hay dull; no sales. Pork dull at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats scarce at 9c. for Shoulders. Bacon sold at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 11¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11½c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 15¾c.@16c. Lard quiet at 8¾c.@9c. for Tierce; 10c.@10¼c. for Keg. Sugar and Molasses—No movement. Whisky quiet at 95c. for Louisiana; $1 for Cincinnati. Coffee firm at 18c.@22¼c. Exchange—Sterling, 126¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115¼.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 25@$6 50. Wheat steady at $1 25@$1 28. Corn steady at 43c.@45c. Rye quiet at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork steady at $16 25@$16 50. Lard quiet; nominally 8c. for Steam, and 8½c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats strong at 8c. for Shoulders; sales at 8¼c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; sales at 9⅜c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Bacon firm at 8⅞c. for Shoulders, 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 10⅝c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 29¼; No. 2, $1 22½ cash, $1 18½ seller August, $1 11 seller September. Corn dull and nominal at 36½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats firm and in fair demand at 27c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 60c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 80c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 11c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Wheat in steady milling request at unchanged prices for prime; other grades not wanted. Rye steady; sales of new in the street at 75c., and from store 80c. Corn neglected; Western Mixed, 57c.@58c. for prime; 50c.@55c. for inferior. Barley Malt steady and in good demand. Oats—more inquiry; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Chicago at 43c.; 1 car No. 2 Chicago at 45c., and 5 cars No. 2 Western at 47c.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; Extra White neglected; sales of No. 1 White, Old, at $1 59@$1 65; New, $1 57; Amber Michigan, $1 40. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged at 33c. Receipts—1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Four, and 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—Wheat firm; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 30. Corn steady at 43c.@49c. Oats firm at 38c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 37½c. Resin quiet, at $2 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady, at $2 for Hard, $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady, at $3 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 488 bales; gross, 821 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,726 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 50 bales; stock, 21,393 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull, nominal, and unsettled; no reliable quotations; net receipts, 417 bales; exports, coastwise, 481 bales; to the Continent, 390 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,967 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 4.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 97 bales; exports coastwise, 333 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 10,669 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 191 bales; exports coastwise, 1,083 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,545 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 149 bales; sales, 26 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—The Bank holiday closes all the Liverpool markets.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 5, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mimi—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

It is a common complaint with journalists at this season of the year that "subjects" are scarce, but that is an inconvenience from which Democratic editors are exempt. When there is nothing else to write about, it is always possible to "pitch into" the President. Last Friday one of these journals published a paragraph, of which the following is a portion:

"Members of the Custom-house Ring gave GRANT a private dinner-party in this City on the arrival of the latter on his way to Overlook Mountain. The principal subject of their consultation was the failure to use Mayor HAVEMEYER as the Ring desired, and of getting him to work all the time in its interest."

It is much easier to invent this sort of thing than to get up a cholera panic, or to persuade the public that there is any vitality left in the Democratic Party. To be sure, every statement in the paragraph is untrue, but what does Boss TWEED's former advocate care for that? There was no Custom-house Ring dinner given to Gen. GRANT—no dinner at all, in fact. He passed through this City without dinner, luncheon, or any other food, and he saw no one. We fear the Custom-house Ring neglected its duty, for no member of it even called upon the President, for which discourtesy the whole body ought to be put in Fort Lafayette. As for the Mayor, the *World* always attacked him until he began to appoint editors of obscene papers to office, and then it very naturally began to praise him. It will stick to its native dirt to the last. It is only when a public man does something particularly disreputable that it "supports" him—and then it will give him up if a higher bid is offered. The only paper which now defends HAVEMEYER is the paper which persistently defended TWEED and his gang, and which to this hour has suppressed all the evidence relating to the great City frauds. The Mayor is very unfortunate in his friends —MATSELL, CHARLICK, and the *World* are pretty fair samples of them, and what the public think of them all is pretty well known to decent men.

We stated the other day that a contractor had offered to repair and repave the City for a price very much below that demanded by Commissioner VAN NORT. Mr. VAN NORT asked to be brought face to face with this contractor, and seems to have made short work of him. JARDINE is his name, and why he made the bid must ever be a secret in his family—for he seems to know little or nothing about pavements, and he could give no security whatever for the proper performance of a contract. Furthermore, Mr. JARDINE is shown to be a defaulter under two previous contracts with the City. Altogether, this would be a nice man to intrust with the work of repaving the City. Mr. VAN NORT had better be allowed to go on with it in his own way. His remonstrance, addressed to the Mayor, is outspoken enough, and we trust that the Controller and the Commissioner of Public Works will endeavor to act in harmony together for the public interests. Some of the departments seem to be getting to hopeless loggerheads with each other. We published Mr. VAN NORT's letter on Sunday; the following passage contains the pith of it, apart from the unmerciful exposure of JARDINE:

"As explained in my communication to your Honor of July 23 last, the Controller, without in any way communicating with me on the subject, and in total ignorance, as he was then, and still is, as to the wants of the City in reference to the repairs of pavements, took upon himself in the most arbitrary manner to reduce my estimates for repairs for wooden and concrete pavements to $30,000, and for repairs to stone pavements to $90,000; total, $120,000; and in this reduced form to submit the estimates to the Board of Apportionment for its approval. I have already, in the communication last referred to, informed your Honor that for the sum so appropriated the wooden and concrete pavements cannot be repaired so as to remove the well-grounded complaints that they are in a condition dangerous to life and property. There is no use, therefore, in the Controller resorting to any further subterfuge in this matter. * * * Now that his 'responsible contractor' has turned out a failure, I trust that your Honor will be able so to arrange that the appropriation for the repairs on the wooden and concrete pavements will be increased to a sum sufficient to enable this department to have the work so urgently required completed without any further delay."

It is difficult to imagine what could have been the object of the thieves who, during Saturday night, broke open a safe in the office of Commissioner VAN NORT containing a large number of paid vouchers, of which copies are filed in the office of Controller GREEN, and in the bureau by which the expense was incurred. None of these vouchers were disturbed after the safe was opened, but had they all been taken the public would have suffered no harm, and the thieves would not have derived any benefit from their enterprise. It is reasonable to suppose that whoever was engaged in this affair was seeking something more important than these vouchers, and the incident suggests the necessity for a more careful watch over the public property than has been hitherto maintained. There is little in the offices of the Department of Public Works to reward the exertions of burglars, but Commissioner VAN NORT will be justified in the employment of night watchmen to avoid any possible loss. A few vouchers carried away would occasion inconvenience and suspicions which it is better to avoid.

The "claimant's" counsel, Dr. KENEALY, managed to introduce an innovation into an English Court of Justice the other day. He was beginning his speech for his client, when he asked leave to address the Court without his wig. The officers of the Court must have stood aghast, but Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN—Mr. CALEB CUSHING's friend—said that "as the heat was exceptional, the learned counsel might speak without his wig if it would be any convenience to him." The Judges themselves, doubtless, wished they could follow the counsel's example. A heavy wig cannot be much of a luxury in a small and densely-crowded court, with the thermometer at 85°. What Dr. KENEALY will succeed in doing for his client, now that he has taken off his wig and buckled to his work, remains to be seen. He began by stating that the claimant was an "arrant fool." The facts in the case decidedly contradict this hypothesis. The claimant is clearly not a fool, although he may be the other thing.

In the mine disaster, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., we have another illustration of the perils and recklessness of miners. One of the men trying to brush back fire-damp in the mine with an open lamp, the result was an explosion by which two persons were killed and others wounded. Pennsylvania has very stringent laws for the protection of miners, but it is obvious that they are not very rigidly enforced, since calamities are constantly occurring in the anthracite region. Some of these disasters can be traced to the carelessness of the miners, and others to the negligence of the owners, but all are directly due to a plain violation of the laws. Mining in the anthracite coal-fields can easily be made an entirely safe occupation, and there is no excuse for the frequent loss of life and destruction of property with which it is attended.

Only fifteen of the 175 defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits brought by the Government in the United States Circuit Court for Connecticut have answered to the merits, and have gravely denied all knowledge of fraud in these transactions. Ninety have moved to dismiss the bill on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction. Others want time for further reflection, and have made motions for an extension of time to answer, which have been granted by Judge SHIPMAN, and they are allowed until the first Monday in October. It is evident that these defendants are not of one mind, and the Government has plainly undertaken a difficult task in bringing these suits. As those who have been granted an extension are those against whom the prosecution is chiefly aimed, some time must yet elapse before it will be possible to judge fairly of the prospects of the case.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

The famous Squire in the play, who hoped to recover a wrecked fortune by an invention for making deal-boards from sawdust, was a practical man compared to the gentlemen who are trying to compose a new party out of the rubbish of last year's coalition. We took the liberty of pointing out, when the coalition was above ground, that it was nothing more than a passing combination between interested parties for selfish purposes; and we were roundly abused for not conceding respect to the motives of our political opponents, &c., &c. We never could see any good in pretending respect where it was not felt nor was deserved, and in this case it was neither. Why should Republican journals have represented to their readers that the contest last year was one for principles on both sides, and that while the opposition was mistaken it was sincere. In the case of a considerable number of the mere voters, this might have been true, and that much was always conceded. But the leaders were not sincere. They were, for the most part, pretenders who, under the mask of a profound desire for reform, were seeking to gratify their personal greed or to feed their personal grudges. That was evident from the first moment that the coalition began to be talked about by the Tammany survivors, on the one hand, and the Liberal Republican office-seekers on the other. What would have been the sense or the virtue of concealing these matters, which were as plain as the day to those who watched current events closely, and which were sure to become equally plain to everybody within a year's time?

If a year ago we had spared the coalitionists the exposure they deserved, and to which the people were entitled at our hands, these gentlemen would themselves in time have betrayed their character. It was all they could do to keep civil tongues in their heads toward each other for the weary six months for which they were in league. Defeat has not added to their powers of self-restraint. They are now busy, with much success, in proving each other's rascality. Only a day or two since the Liberal organ declared that the Democrats forced themselves on the Liberals, because "they hoped to get into power," and that they "ran to" the coalition "without invitation." This was, insulting, and none the less so because it was in great part true. There was no lack of "invitation" on either side, but that one of the main motives of the Democrats was a hope to "get into power" few will now deny. It was not, however, their sole motive. The paper that pretends to be the Democratic organ in this City, and which has quite enough meanness but not enough ability for that position, put the case very plainly on Saturday.

Speaking of the Liberals, it said: "They hated Gen. GRANT and we hated him; and this common personal hatred was the bond of union in the coalition last year." Note, not one of several bonds of union, but "the" bond of union. We do not know that any Republican paper said anything harder of the coalitionists than this. We are sure none of us ever said anything more true. "Common personal hatred" is a contemptible motive for a political movement in a free country. Ambition is set down as one of the lowest incentives of politicians. Here is something lower, not attributed in anger or spite to rival politicians, but confessed. Impudence must be conceded to have its uses. It sometimes prompts rogues to cynical admissions which would not be made by the more modest.

Naturally, a campaign in combination by parties whose "bond of union" was "common personal hatred," and a campaign resulting in overwhelming defeat, leaves the leaders in a very forlorn condition. The morning paper which made the frank confession of its own low motives, just quoted, is engaged in rallying Democrats to the support of Democratic principles. Whereupon an evening paper, of the same politics, pertinently remarks that this is all very well, but "will our contemporary be so kind as to tell us who has settled these doctrines which we are to support?" Nothing could be more reasonable than this request. Nothing, however, could be more hopeless than to undertake to answer it. A witty French advocate twitted with his inconsistencies retorted that he was not "paid to believe, but to make others believe." This is the view apparently taken of their "profession" by the writers who make unblushing admission of the basest motives. But it is a hard case when the advocates on the same side not only differ as to what they are to "make others believe," but as to whether there is really anything worth keeping up pretenses about. This is the present condition of the gentlemen who are carrying on the business of Democratic oracles.

Nor are the gentlemen who have branched out in the direction of a "new party" in any better plight. They fail as disgracefully as the regulation Democratic authorities to give the slightest excuse for their political existence. One of the cleverest of them undertook to define the position of the new party men in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, last Wednesday. This gentleman, Gen. THOMAS EWING, has as much ingenuity and as few scruples as the professional politician generally. But he did not manage to say anything. The New-York organ was sorely put to it for a complimentary phrase by which to describe the speech. Finally it hit upon "breezy." EWING's was a "breezy speech." If by this the friendly editor meant a mild insinuation that the speech was windy, he was right. A more empty lot of words never proceeded from the mouth of man. Gen. EWING defined nothing, promised nothing which any of his hearers could recall to-day without a report of the speech to aid them. Nor could a plainer man have done better. When there is nothing to say the most experienced political "orator" differs from the freshest only in taking longer to say it. The coalition of last year according to one party was mainly adhered to by men who "hoped to get into power." According to the other, its "bond of union" was "common personal hatred" of a brave and honest President. What can be made of the broken remnants of such a party?

BRITISH ROYALTY AND PARLIAMENTARY CRITICISM.

Three nights of rather acrid debate in the British House of Commons upon the Duke of EDINBURGH's annuity bill have been followed by a series of meetings throughout the country, at which the style of criticism doubtless went beyond the bounds of Parliamentary usage. Some of "her Majesty's faithful Commons" certainly went far enough in characterizing the proposal under discussion. On the first night the opposition contented itself with such phrases as "unwarranted" and "inexpedient;" by the second night one honorable member had courage enough to call the proposed appropriation "disgraceful," while another mildly referred to these royal annuities as being wrung "from a reluctant and indignant people." The third night's debate elicited what is called a long speech from Sir CHARLES DILKE, in which we may be sure there was abundance of cutting things, and by that time Mr. GLADSTONE had got so thoroughly out of temper, which he has a knack of doing at inopportune moments, as to characterize the opposition as "indecent." The Premier had to withdraw his unparliamentary expression, but does not appear to have regained his temper, as we shall doubtless see when the full report is to hand of the terms in which he "distinctly and absolutely" declined to say whether the proposed marriage would be solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England.

From all this, it is obvious enough that these three nights' debates were very bitter; that they must have been very disagreeable to the Government, and that they will furnish very unpleasant reading to the royal personages chiefly interested. For such results Mr. GLADSTONE's notorious bad temper and want of tact are, doubtless, partly to blame. His great Parliamentary rival would have succeeded in keeping out of such a discussion a good deal of the bitterness which was partly challenged by Mr. GLADSTONE's arrogance of manner. But no parliamentary tactician could have removed the main fact that in raising such debates, members of the House of Commons speak as they are moved by their constituents. If there were not sundry thousands of radical voters who expected such action from him, the member for Glasgow would, whatever his personal convictions may be, hardly be instant in season and out of season to protest against everything which tends to make the royal family a heavier burden on the nation. It is, to say the least of it, ominous to find that the other leaders of the opposition represent some of the largest constituencies in the country. Westminster, Birmingham, and Leicester send a class of representatives which, with every succeeding election, will grow more and more in favor with the British artisan voter, and which, when the farm laborer gets the franchise, is very likely to be his ideal, too. Nor must the growing unpopularity of these royal annuities be gauged by the number of members who are actually found voting against them. Since the first division on this question was forced in regard to the dowry of the Princess LOUISE, the minority has greatly increased, but the number of members who refrained from voting at all has increased in a still more striking way. Here are the figures: Dowry of the Princess LOUISE, ($30,000,) voted in February, 1871, by 352 yeas to 3 nays; Prince ARTHUR's annuity, ($75,000,) voted in July, 1871, by 276 yeas to 11 nays; the Duke of EDINBURGH's annuity bill, ($125,000,) passed to its second reading by 162 yeas to 18 nays.

When more than half the members of the House of Commons absent themselves from a division like this, at a time when a general election cannot be far off, it is significant enough of the temper of their constituencies. The fact is that, whether rightly or wrongly, the middle class and the artisan voters of Great Britain, agreeing as they do on but few points, are tolerably well agreed on this, that the reigning family is already quite expensive enough. As to the income which the nation gets out of the Crown lands, in return for which the civil list is supposed to be granted, there are no very accurate details. The figures of the royal annuities are, however, familiar enough. Beginning with the Queen's $1,925,000 a year, and the Prince of WALES' $200,000, the annual allowances of the royal family reach the very respectable total of $2,835,000, leaving one Prince and Princess still unprovided for. The British tax-payer, already heavily enough burdened with the expense of a mass of pauperism, a costly army and navy, and what not, grumbles over these royal grants with a pertinacity which is partly due to the fact that he fails to discover that he gets the worth of his money. As Mr. ANDERSON, M. P. for Glasgow, put it the other day in a debate on the law affecting royal wills, "the question was, had the dignity of the Crown been kept up by that allowance. He did not wish to say anything ill-natured, but certainly the opinion out of doors was that it had not been properly kept up." This feeling lies at the bottom of nearly all the English discontent with the repeated demands of a numerous royal family upon the public purse. The feeling may be illogical or misdirected but it is there, and it is one of those practical and intelligible sentiments like the ship-money grievance 200 years ago, that have a good deal more potency with English people than any abstract formula whatever.

The freedom of debate secured by English Parliamentary usage is very well illustrated by the course of the discussions to which we have referred. Had there been any such device for strangling debate and forcing a division as our "previous question," Messrs. TAYLOR, ANDERSON, and DILKE might have gone through the empty form of voting against the bill, but would have missed the enormous advantage, considered from the agitator's point of view, of making long and bitter speeches in support of their course. The whole power of the British Ministry, supported in this case by the Conservative chiefs, could not get this appropriation through without affording the opportunity to some half-dozen malcontents to stigmatize it as they thought fit. In the British Parliament the "previous question" can delay the vote upon any question; it cannot, as with us, be used to silence opposition, and force a division on a question which the majority have already made up their minds about.

THE AMERICAN TURF.

With the Summer races at Jerome Park and Long Branch over, and the second Saratoga meeting commencing, it is now possible to get an impartial view of the present racing season. It is encouraging as showing an improvement in the quality of American horses; it is dispiriting as proving that the turf is in danger of passing into the hands of professional jockeys, and that the number of horses of pure blood and rare prowess upon the turf is not increasing as rapidly as is desirable. Upon the first point it is sufficient to cite the fact that *True Blue* made the fastest time for two miles upon record, and that *Tom Bowling* in the contest for the Travers Stakes, with no incentive to exertion after the fall of *Springbok* at the furlong-post, came within a second and a half of the quickest time ever before made in a mile and three-quarter dash. The fact of improvement in breed shown by these performances of these three-year olds is more generally declared by the achievements of the two-year olds in all the great meetings of the year. None of them have, indeed, done anything very extraordinary, but nearly all have been in the highest degree creditable.

When we come to examine the pedigree of the horses now on the turf we encounter some curious and suggestive facts. Imported colts, as a rule, have fared badly in the races of the year, almost the only notable exception being the triumph of Mr. BELMONT's Breadalbane, *Ill Used* the other day at Saratoga. Of the native horses the great victories have been won by the Lexingtons, thus stamping that blood as the best in the country. After the Lexingtons are the Australians and Planets, but in coming to a judgment in this matter we should not forget that the admitted king of the turf last year, up to the time of his cruel accident, was the great *Longfellow*, who is of the Leamington blood. This breed must, therefore, be taken into the account, although it has done nothing notable during the present year. The most valuable of our present racers, therefore, upon whom the future improvement of our horses to a large extent depends, have been sired by the four great horses named. But we have in addition a number of the colts of *Kentucky*, *Asteroid*, *Eclipse*, *Parmesan*, *Lightning*, and others of but little less worth. Indeed, some of the offspring of the first-named, (who, however, is a son of *Lexington*,) and notably *Count D'Orsay*, have shown the very highest qualities, and are rated by the most competent judges as in no way inferior to their greatest rivals. Judging fairly the capacities of the present and the prospects of the future, there is no reason to fear that the quality of the American racer, which has already been brought nearly to perfection, cannot be fully maintained.

Very much, of course, depends upon the dam, and it is gratifying to know that there is no dearth of brood mares of excellent pedigree. Many of the best are from *Lexington*, and in some of our finest horses the best blood of that great ancestor of the American racers is mixed with that of others of the most approved sires. *Springbok* is a notable example, being by *Australian*, dam *Hester*, by *Lexington*, while *Tom Bowling* is by *Lexington*, dam *Lucy Fowler*, by *Albion*. The latter having shown himself possessed of almost unrivaled speed and staying qualities, and having vanquished the former in their two great contests of the year, seems to present a forcible argument against the mixture of the Lexington and Australian blood. But this is no argument against the Lexington mares, which are invaluable to the country, and capable of producing horses the equal of any in the world. They have, however, compeers in many other excellent breeders, and the only danger that seems imminent is the too close crossing of blood. This may and doubtless will be avoided by importations.

With the great number of breeders we possess, the American turf should present a much larger array of first-class horses. The exhibit of two-year olds during the present season is far too meagre, and that it has been so in former years is shown by the fact that there are comparatively few mature horses upon the turf. Very rarely do we have more than five or six starters in a race, and the nominations are not by any means so numerous as they should be. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the ownership of horses for racing purposes has become a distinct and to some extent a not altogether reputable calling. Less than fifty names represent the owners of all the horses now on our turf, and very many of these are of men who look upon the horse simply as a gambling implement. It is the interest of these men to keep down the number of racers so as to keep the turf under their control, and thus enable them to play into each other's hands. It is true that our turf has been to a creditable degree free from the reproach of jockeying, but that it is not wholly free from tricks is forcibly shown by the recent race at Saratoga when the "sick" *Hubbard* won, after *Wanderer* had been exhausted by his stable companion, *Harry Bassett*. Many such incidents as this would speedily bring our turf into general disrepute, and they are liable to occur so long as racing is made a business instead of a pastime.

The keeping into which our turf has fallen is its gravest peril, which can only be avoided by a more wide-spread interest in the possession and training of racers. We have large numbers of country gentlemen of great wealth who could do much to work a reform in this matter. Many of them, indeed, do possess horses of the purest blood and rarest qualities, but they keep them off the race-courses and mourn over the gambling mania which has seized our turf. The remedy is easy. If they will come forward and take an active part in these sports the turf will be at once emancipated from the influences which are threatening to destroy its usefulness. Something has been already done in this direction, and the names of genuine sportsmen already appear among the nominations, to their own great credit and the decided benefit of the turf. But they are yet in a minority, and must be reinforced before they can hope to work an entire reform. We do not hope that betting on races can ever be prevented, and we are sure that the abolition of stakes would be a positive detriment. But we do hope that the American turf may in time become primarily a pastime, and racing be chiefly used as an incentive to exertion in the improvement of our horses. Unless this is done our race-courses will be about as useful to the community at large as the "lay-out" of the faro-dealer or the implements of the thimble-rigger.

THE FORT GARRY MUDDLE.

Our Washington correspondent, in his dispatch of yesterday, reported an application by Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS to the Department of State in behalf of the American citizens imprisoned at Fort Garry. He also stated, on good authority, that our Government could only interfere by exerting its "good offices" in behalf of the prisoners. This certainly seems the common-sense view of the case. And all the blustering editors on the border, who are writing such valiant articles on the matter, will do well to keep before them this plain, common-sense aspect of the affair. They will see this best, if they will imagine for a little while the circumstances reversed. Let them suppose that an American citizen had committed some offense against Canadian law, not included in the Extradition Treaty, and had fled to the States, and that the officers of justice, in disguise, crossed the border, arrested him without American warrant on American soil, and then endeavored, secretly, to convey him over the frontier.

We can imagine the outcry that would have arisen. "Kidnapping," "violation of American soil," "insult to national sovereignty," would have been the mildest of the terms used. If the kidnappers had been caught, they would have been summarily thrown into prison, and undoubtedly brought to trial for kidnapping. If they had not been caught, and the prisoner had been lodged in a Canadian jail, the Department of State would have been summoned from every part of the country to demand of the British Government the immediate rendition, with apologies, of an American citizen illegally arrested and held by the Canadian authorities. In all probability, the prisoner would have been immediately released, with excuses and apologies from the Provincial officials.

The circumstances supposed would be precisely parallel to those in the Gordon affair, except that the latter was a case of a violation of a bail-bond. This, however, makes no difference, as even between many of our own States it would not be legal to arrest a bailee without an application to the Governor, as in other criminal cases. But between foreign States no one ever heard of such a right to the bailor or his attorney, as Consul TAYLOR claimed before the Fort Garry Court. It would simply make national sovereignty a nonentity. The common-sense statement is that two American detectives or officers, enticed by a large reward, took the risk of an offense to international law and crossed the border, hoping to catch GORDON and obtain the money, and then perhaps hide themselves afterward. They missed their object, and must take the consequences. But, in a kind of collusion with them, were two or three American citizens of Minneapolis, of respectability and character, who appear to have been present at the scene, more for the joke of the thing than any more serious motive, and who had no idea that they were participants in violating international law.

These gentlemen are now in prison for foolishly meddling in a hair-brained adventure. For them the State Department might very reasonably employ a little friendly diplomacy — representing to the Canadian Government their ignorance that they were violating law, and their regrets for their action. The dignity of Canadian rights would then be asserted, and these rather foolish gentlemen would return to their families wiser and soberer men. The court, unfortunately, feels itself in too grand and austere a position on so important an international muddle as this, and will not hear of bail, as yet. But advices from head-quarters may reach it yet, and the judge conclude that a fine of fifteen thousand dollars to the little province of Manitoba is a reparation not to be lightly rejected, and so the whole matter may be quietly settled.

A NEW LINK OF COMMERCE.

A convention of Governors and other officials of the North-western States, and of the Canadian provinces, has recently been called in the West, in regard to an important project of canal connection. The proposed meeting, we believe, fell through; but the project is recognized by all intelligent persons in the North-west and in Canada as one of the most important ever broached. If our readers will refer to any good map, they will see that the cheapest and most direct water connection between the great and almost unknown wheat region in the north-west of the Union, with the mineral lands near Lake Superior and the seaboard, is by way of the great lakes.

To consumers on the Atlantic coast and to producers on the far-away prairies, the matter of a few cents difference of freight on each bushel of wheat is of vast importance, and must speedily determine routes of travel and traffic. The whole grain-producing population of the West and North-west are now struggling with the railroad companies to reduce the rates of freight. These companies during the Summer season, owing to the sharp competition of the water-freights, are forced to very low rates, but as soon as Winter appears they advance prices, and make the product very costly for the consumer, and reduce the profits of the producer. The problem with the North-west is, how to find cheap water-conveyance for more of this grain and flour.

The expense of conveyance by water is not a seventh part what it is by rail. Accordingly, the wheat of the North-west pours forth from Duluth on Lake Superior, from Milwaukee and Chicago on Lake Michigan, and finds its course by Lake Huron, the St. Clair River, and other communications to Buffalo on Lake Erie. The difference in freight from Duluth to Buffalo by water, and from St. Paul to Buffalo by land, is at the least thirteen cents a bushel. This difference alone gives an extraordinary advantage to this route. But, again referring to the map, our readers will see that from Lake Superior, or the northern end of Lake Michigan, to tide-water, there is an extraordinary detour to Lake Erie. The direct line is by the Georgian Bay, in Lake Huron, to Lake Ontario, and then down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, or by a ship-canal and Lake Champlain to the Hudson. If a ship-canal connected the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, a steamship laden with wheat at Duluth from the North Pacific could discharge at Liverpool, or could empty into canal-boats for New-York.

The proposed canal would begin at Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay, connect with Lake Simcoe, which, lying higher than both lakes, would make a natural reservoir for a canal; then continue to Toronto, on Lake Ontario. The whole distance traversed would be under a hundred miles. The ground is said not to be very difficult. It would save a detour of several hundred miles, and form a direct connection between Lake Superior and tide-water. Its final result, however, would be to benefit Montreal more than New-York, or our own cities. The St. Lawrence would be the outlet of the Lake Superior system of artificial connections, as it is of the natural. This fact probably accounts for the indifference of the Western officials to the project. It belongs especially to Canada. The "Dominion" should build the canal. Though it would be an incredible advantage to Minnesota and the North-west, it must be mainly a British connection, and no doubt ultimately, for the sake of Montreal and Canadian commerce, this long-talked-of "Collingwood and Toronto Canal" will be built by British capital.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

In one of his interesting papers of reminiscences furnished the Washington *Chronicle*, ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, refers as follows to Senator Stephen A. Douglas' connection with the repeal of the Missouri compromise by the incorporation of a clause in the Kansas-Nebraska bill: "It is known that for some time he was reluctant to give his assent to a proposition which he had so much reason to fear might revive the agitation which he had for so many years been laboring to assuage. I obtained, sixteen years ago, full evidences of the real facts of this case from the lips of a high-minded citizen of Kentucky, who, I am glad to know, is still living, and by whom the repealing proposition was first introduced into the national Senate. Mr. Douglas only agreed to become sponsor for the proposition to repeal the Missouri compromise after having been solicited to do so by certain gentlemen from the South of extreme views in regard to slavery, one of whom, at least, was a member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet. It was even whispered to Mr. Douglas that, should he yield compliance to the solicitations with which he was being plied, it would secure him the support of Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet in the then approaching Presidential race. That the formal repeal of the Missouri compromise was a violation of the principle of finality no one will venture to deny who has read Mr. Douglas' admirably-drawn report on this subject in the Thirty-third Congress; in which report, referring to the fact that the adopters of the compromise of 1850 had cautiously avoided all intermeddling with this very delicate question, he said: 'As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the true meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute.'"

A DOG DIES OF GRIEF.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* adds the following to the numerous dog stories: "A Mrs. Broaddus, of this city, left here for Oregon three weeks ago, and she left behind her with her friends a pet dog of most diminutive proportions, that was much attached to her. The dog missed his mistress soon after her departure, and fell into melancholy and decline, refusing to eat and frequently manifesting his grief at the separation from his mistress by genuine tears that overflowed his eyes and rolled in piteous procession adown his nose. At the mention of the name of his mistress he would brighten up and wag his tail, only to relapse into his melancholy at her continued absence. On Friday evening last the faithful little creature died, notwithstanding everything that kindness and medical skill could do for him—evidently dying of grief at the separation from his mistress."

BEQUEST TO A PRISONER.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of Monday supplies this paragraph: "We are told of a windfall in favor of Contarini, who is still confined in Sing Sing Prison. This time the amount is fixed at $60,000, and the report says it was bequeathed to Contarini by a rich uncle in the old country. Report also says that Contarini passed it over to Jailer Vanderpool, with instructions to give it to his Poughkeepsie wife, and that the latter has put her interest in the sum in the care of Daniel W. Guernsey. We hope this is all true for her sake."

FROM A TRAVELER.

The following is an extract from a letter from an American merchant abroad:

LUCERNE, Switzerland, July 16, 1873.

DEAR JOHN: I am this morning looking upon those over-renowned snow-capped mountains of Switzerland, of which we have heard so much. I confess, as I came through the mountain passes yesterday from Zurich to this place, occupying three steam-boats and two carriages at different points of the route, that there is scenery here which is fully equal, if it does not surpass, anything I had conceived.

Free Switzerland is by far the most enjoyable of any country I have yet seen, outside of England. It may be that I am somewhat influenced in my judgment by not only the pure, but the free air of these mountains. Not a single noble is to be seen. All the institutions are public in their character. They do not, as in all the other Continental countries, take on the form of patronage from "the Crown," "the King," "the Emperor," "the Royal Family," in any of the dozen ways which they manage to extend their blighting influence, covering and devouring everything they touch.

But how the sweet, pure and just example of a little State like Switzerland can be tolerated in the midst of so much surrounding political intrigue and corruption, passes my understanding.

In America we have, in the popular judgment, placed ourselves in the position of the "great example," and only have supposed our influence curtailed or lost by reason of the great distance from these priest and king controlled communities. But so far as I can see or judge, these hills and valleys of Switzerland are as free and have as desirable institutions as the best State in America; not excepting the good old State of Massachusetts—possessing, as that State does in my estimation, the most intelligent people and the best regulated State Government of any within our family of States. The "Cantons" here take the place of our States in their relation to the General Government.

But I am not about to write a treatise on Government. But an American at all observing cannot fail to notice the absence in Switzerland of those restraints which cramp his action and disgust his mind in Austria, France, and even in free and "United Germany."

The Catholic Church—perhaps, to be a little more accurate, I should say the "Roman Catholic Church"—is the foundation rock on which all the political, moral, and social wrong stands to-day. Without its control and influence, the people would soon assert their right to govern themselves.

There is just one thought that has occurred to me in this connection:

Knowing, as all Roman Catholics do in America, how their sect despise and control dissenting opinions in these Eastern Governments, I wonder that for consistency's sake they either do not openly protest against this want of toleration here, or abstain from asserting it for themselves in America. "The Church" is the same the world over, so they affirm, and, of course, belonging to the organization, they must be held morally responsible for its errors and wrongs, whether committed in America or Austria.

The truth is, that a Protestant or dissenter has no rights in a Catholic country which the latter feel bound to respect, and although while the exposition at Vienna is in progress, we are told that many of the restraints are removed, yet one feels the Catholic sway at every turn.

No sooner do you enter a hotel and register your name than you are waited upon to know your age, family relations, nativity, and religious views. It is true that by special permission the best class hotels are somewhat exempt from this espionage during the continuance of the exposition, but several of our American citizens who have put up at private boarding-houses, or second-class hotels, have been annoyed greatly, and in one instance, at least, was imprisoned for not answering all the questions satisfactorily. His offense consisted in placing opposite the inquiry as to his religion, the words "Common sense and honesty."

Hereafter I want to hear less about the rights of the Catholic Church in America. See, different practices prevail in absolute Catholic countries toward those who differ from them. I feel certain that the generous and intelligent Catholics of our country cannot stand the logic of the position when fairly presented to them; and if no one else will do this, I mean to press it upon all personal friends with whom I come in contact, who belong to that most despotic church organization. Their church organization shall not snub and insult me when a sojourner and a guest among them, and they escape all responsibility. Let them show by their protests and their written and spoken words that they are not in sympathy and accord with such treatment.

What is right and just in America cannot be wrong in Austria, and before this controversy ends our Catholic friends will so concede. Bismarck and the "likes of him" are putting this proposition to the Church here in a way glorious to behold. He can put his bayonets through their thick hides, and make them feel what I feel certain we can accomplish by more gentle means in America. But, in the end, religious toleration must be secured to all. I am led to this course of reflection more from observing the wrong done the Jews than even those inflicted on dissenting Christians. If the great Rothschild does not devote his accumulated wealth to the assertion and maintenance of the rights of his people, then he will deserve the execration of mankind. That family, with a few others, have it within their power to say to the Governments of Southern and Eastern Europe, "thus far and no farther," on this subject of religious rights and toleration. All remember with what unexpected and mysterious suddenness we finally got rid of slavery in America; so will this Church domination some day crumble and pass away, and then will follow reforms in State which will be the wonder of the world.

THE FARMERS AND THE POLITICIANS.

The farmers' granges of the Counties of Andrian, Monroe, and Boone, in Missouri, held a sort of picnic in the woods in Monroe County, near the intersection of the three counties, a few days ago, and indulged in a good deal of speaking and much sociability. Over the speaker's stand was placed a board bordered with white muslin, trimmed with braid, and bearing the legend "Corn better than gold." The letters were traced with kernels of yellow corn, and along either edge was extended a stalk of green corn. One of the speakers said: "Politicians are disposed to flatter us, especially about election time. For their own convenience they call us together, designate us as the 'honest yeomanry,' and all that kind of stuff. One party does this just as much as another, merely for the purpose of obtaining our votes. After they have gotten our voices and the offices, they care very little for the honest yeomanry. They will then give more attention to the agents of monopolies, men whose pockets are well filled with money, who want special legislation to replenish their own coffers. We are fostering a class of men never contemplated by the Constitution of our country. The theory of our Government is that the people should govern, and that office-holders should be their servants, and that the offices should seek the men. In these latter days we are nourishing a set of office-seekers and office-holders. When they once get the offices they think that they are the masters and that the people are their servants. We propose to drop these politicians, and to select men of honesty and capability, without regard to party; men whom we can believe, and whom we can trust. In the grange we take no action; as an organization we make no nominations. We don't propose to build up any new party; but a man is none the less a citizen because he is a member of a grange. He can act as he chooses, independent of the organization."

JUSTICE IN ARKANSAS.

The following account of a unique way of promising to dispense justice on the part of a Justice of the Peace, and, after all, of neglecting to do it, is supplied by the Little Rock (Ark.) *Republican*: "Some time ago two men, named William Toll and McHaney, were brought before Squire Orrin Watson, of Eagle Township, accused of stealing, butchering, and eating a cow belonging to Samuel Crawford. The accused were regularly tried and convicted of the felony. After conviction they entered into an agreement with the Squire whereby they were to turn over two horses to him, which he was to sell, and out of the proceeds pay Crawford for his cow. Upon this agreement the convicted parties were discharged. The affidavit also further states that Squire Watson sold the aforesaid horses, but through some means forgot to pay Crawford for his cow. In the meantime Orrin Watson turns around and prays a warrant for Carter McClellan for an assault with a pistol and threatening to kill him, which was also issued, and Carter arrested. Both parties were placed under bonds for their future appearance."

THE TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

A commendable spirit of conciliation is manifested by the Republicans of Texas, worthy of emulation in some other portions of the Republic. One indication of it is afforded in a recent brief address from the Secretary of the Republican State Committee, which reads: "As there seems to be some dissatisfaction evinced by Republicans in certain counties in regard to the apportionment of delegates to the State Convention, I am authorized to state that whenever any injustice has been done it will be remedied at the convention. Send as many delegates as you think you are entitled to. It is the general desire that the convention will be numerously attended, and that it may fully represent the people."

SOME OLD LETTERS.

The originals of the following curious and interesting letters are in the possession of a gentleman of this State, whose account of the manner in which he obtained them, as well as the appearance of the letters themselves, leave not the least doubt of their genuineness. They have never before been made public, and we gladly avail ourselves of the permission cheerfully given to publish them, with some necessary comments suggested by their subjects. Care has been taken to follow the originals exactly in spelling, punctuation, and the use of capitals. The first is by Thomas Jefferson:

PHILADELPHIA, June 13th., 1793.

DEAR SIR:

It has long since been observed that of the three millions of livres given by the court of France to aid us in the commencement of our revolution, one million was unaccounted for by the hands into which it was paid. The date of the paiment is fixed to have been the 10th of June, 1776, but to whom it was paid has never been known. Suspicions are that it was to Beaumarchais; and that with this very money he purchased the supplies furnished us by him, for which large sums have been paid him already, and a further large sum is lately certified to be due to him as the balance of that account. I inclose you a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject, with all the papers relative to the same which his office can furnish; and as you are on the spot, I must beg the favor of you to make an immediate and thorough investigation of it. No reasons of state can now exist for covering the transaction longer under mystery.

I have the honour to be with great and sincere esteem Dear Sir,

Your most obedt. & most humble servt.
TH: JEFFERSON.

MR. MORRIS.

At the date of this communication its author was Secretary of State under President Washington, and Gouverneur Morris, to whom it was addressed, was Minister to France. The history of the claim referred to exhibits, perhaps, the most remarkable affair of diplomacy growing out of the Revolution, but little enough is known of it now by Americans. It was most persistently pressed by the claimant, and long resisted by our Government, and, probably, aided in complicating the difficulties between the two countries which, in 1798, led to an open rupture. The Beaumarchais referred to was the most versatile man of his time—musician, author, and speculator—and will long be remembered by the lovers of his creations, "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Barber of Seville." In 1807, during Jefferson's second Presidential term, the claim was taken up by the French Government on behalf of the heirs of Beaumarchais. At this time the French Ambassador, Turreau, was, according to the historian Hildreth, (see Hildreth's *History of the United States from the Adoption of the Federal Constitution*, volume 2, page 646,) "urging with a rude pertinacity the payment of the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais for the million of livres which, on the settlement of his accounts, had been deducted as having been put into his hands by Vergennes for the use of the United States, and as a gift to them. The French Government, which had taken up the patronage, and probably had obtained an assignment of this claim, strenuously insisted that the million of livres given to Beaumarchais had been employed by him in certain secret services quite distinct from the furnishing of military supplies, for which his claim, so Turreau insisted, and Rodney seemed to concur in it, was good to the extent of the supplies furnished."

This statement is so confused as to shed very little light on the merits of the question. Beaumarchais is described by another writer as "the versatile author, then (1777 and after) managing a great deal of contraband aid to the United States, in a disguised mercantile capacity." He appears to have been largely instrumental in prevailing upon Baron Steuben to embark in our cause. The claim exhibited a wonderful vitality, and its advocates seem never to have lost heart, though it was bequeathed as a legacy of trouble by Administration to Administration for forty years. Finally, in 1835, the heirs of Beaumarchais received $160,000 from the United States in full satisfaction—a deduction of one-fifth. The other letter is from Washington:

HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH, April 20th, 1782.

GENTLEMEN:

I have been favored with your Letter of the 16th of April by General Forman.

Convinced, from the state of facts which has been exhibited to me, that justice, expediency and necessity require that satisfaction should be obtained for the Murder of Captain Huddy; I have in the first instance made a representation to Sir Henry Clinton, & demanded that the Officer who commanded the Party, or if he was not a Captain, such a number of the Agents in the execution as are equal by Tariff to that rank, should be delivered up to condign punishment. In case of refusal I have formed the resolution that Retaliation shall take place upon a British officer of equal Rank. It therefore remains with the Enemy alone to prevent this distressing alternative: for having formed my opinion upon the most mature reflection and deliberation, I can never recede from it.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your Most Obedt. Servant,
Go WASHINGTON.

The Honble. Majr. Gen. KNOX, & GO. MORRIS, Esqr.

After reading the above and recalling the circumstances under which it was written, it seems odd to observe in the water-mark of the original a great crown, with the letters "G. R." in heavy capitals. In those days, however, American-made paper was somewhat rare, and "Mr. Washington" and his fellow-rebels did not scruple to make use of the supply that had been imported before the commencement of hostilities, albeit it bore the insignia of King George.

The subject-matter of this letter refers to one of the most interesting and romantic episodes of the American Revolution—an episode second in romantic interest to that of John André only because circumstances prevented a like tragic result. Irving refers to it in his *Life of Washington*, (Vol. IV., pp. 394 to 397 inclusive,) and gives a statement of the facts connected with the affair, though he was doubtless ignorant of the existence of any such letter as the above. The Capt. Huddy referred to was a gallant officer of the Continental Army, who was captured after an obstinate defense of a block-house in Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The British commander appears to have allowed a party of Tory refugees under him to wreak their diabolical hatred upon the unfortunate man without hindrance, and he was hanged without accusation or trial on the heights of Middletown, where the body was left swinging, with an insulting label fastened to the breast. The Whigs of the vicinity were profoundly enraged by this murder, and the affair was speedily brought to the attention of Congress and of the Commander in Chief. The determination manifested by Washington in this reply was illustrated by his subsequent action, which was fully approved by Congress. Sir Henry Clinton refused to comply with the demand made upon him for the murder of Capt. Huddy; and, in pursuance of his purpose, the Commander in Chief caused a captain to be designated by lot for retaliation from the British prisoners of that rank. The victim thus selected for execution was Capt. Charles Asgill, a scion of the British aristocracy, only nineteen years of age. The most earnest efforts were made by the British commander to save him, but they were entirely unavailing. With the fate of André and the firmness of Washington on that occasion fresh in their minds, it must have seemed to Sir Henry Clinton and the friends of Capt. Asgill that his doom was fixed. It may well be believed that the great heart of Washington was profoundly stirred by the miserable fate awaiting the unfortunate youth; but to all intercession he returned the same answer as that contained in this letter. The execution was delayed for a long time, probably with the hope that Sir Henry Clinton would comply with the demand made by Washington, and the victim was at last saved by aid from an unexpected quarter. Upon learning of the peril of her son, Lady Asgill, with rare feminine foresight, made her way to the King and Queen of France, and implored their interposition. Touched by the grief of the mother and the hardship of the case, these royal personages consented, and the result was a letter to Washington from Count de Vergennes, French Minister of State, asking the release of Capt. Asgill. The Commander in Chief, probably not sorry for such a sufficient pretext as this for the exercise of mercy, referred it to Congress, with a favorable recommendation; and, as the wishes of our ally were potential in those days, the request was granted, and Capt. Asgill liberated. The story, as has been remarked, is not so tragic as that of André, but it possesses quite as many elements of the dramatic.

ANTICOSTI ISLAND.

SALE OF THE ISLAND TO A COMPANY—A BEAUTIFUL CLIMATE AND SITUATION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ELLIS BAY, Anticosti Island, July 17, 1873.

It is generally known that this island of evil repute has recently been purchased by a company, organized and incorporated a year ago with a view to the development of whatever natural resources it might possess. It is too soon to give a detailed account of the island; but in the course of a few months it will cease to be that *terra incognita* which, with the exception of a narrow strip of its coast land, it has been, and is still. When the season is further advanced, and a complement of men fitted for the fatiguing duty can be secured, exploring parties will be sent out, and a careful and thorough survey will be made. At present I can give you only my impressions of the spot which is to be the centre of operations. If the island generally is as pleasing to the view, as salubrious in climate, and as rich in vegetable products as in the vicinity of Ellis Bay, it has only to be known to become to Canada what the Isle of Wight is to Great Britain. This may seem extravagant to some, but I am not too sanguine in asserting that a more delightful locality could scarcely be found anywhere. It is to be expected that so large an extent of country—nearly two and a half millions of acres—is not entirely destitute of mineral resources. What these are and their probable value will be ascertained by the survey. All the residents on this island with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing on the subject have agreed in the statement that the whole of the interior is densely wooded, and with as large timber as that found in the neighborhood of this bay. An exploring party from Halifax, N. S., who came here for the purpose of selecting timber for ship-building, expressed themselves eminently satisfied with the result of their investigation. At English Harbor, almost the western extremity of this island, there are now between 400 and 500 people, the majority of whom have intimated their intention to settle there. The cod-fishery in that quarter is unprecedentedly productive. A few weeks ago I wondered what could induce the company to purchase such an immense supply of hardware, dry goods, and provisions; to-day I am wondering how they will contrive to meet the requirements of the hundreds whose wants they have undertaken to satisfy. As an example of the fertility of the soil, I may mention that the fruit trees which were brought from Rochester, N. Y.—apple, cherry, pear, gooseberry, currant, &c.—are doing well and flourishing, notwithstanding the short time they have been out, and the hurry with which they had been planted. To reach my dwelling from the place where I am now writing, I have to traverse half an acre snowy white with wild strawberry blossom. The bay which my room commands is one of the finest natural harbors I have ever seen, but before its facilities can be fully utilized, wharves must be constructed and other artificial work done auxiliary to what nature has provided.

MEETING OF THE WEST END JOCKEY CLUB.

It is an interesting indication of the growing popularity of racing that another jockey club has been added to the list of those already known to the public. The last and youngest comer on the turf had its head-quarters at Long Branch, and, being composed exclusively of the young gentlemen residents of the locality, is known as the West End Jockey Club. In some respects this association differs from others of the same character, in giving more prominence to amateur riding and in keeping the professional features of the club subordinate to its main object, viz., to furnish amusement and recreation to its members. The first meeting of the association will take place on the 26th inst., at Monmouth Park, the use of which has been generously tendered to its officers by Mr. John Chamberlain. The course and the grand stand are to be thrown open gratuitously to the public. The club-house will be reserved for the entertainment of the invited guests of the club. There will be two races—the first for the Gentlemen's Cup, valued at $500, and given by the gentlemen of the West End Hotel; the second horse receives a cup valued at $250, mile heats, best two in three. The second race will be a mile dash, all gentlemen riders, for two valuable cups given by the ladies of the West End Hotel. A ball and dinner will close the sport of the day. The officers of the association are as follows: President, Charles B. Crosby; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Durand; Executive Committee, Richard G. Murphy, John S. Hoey, and Theodore Meyers. Much of the success of the preliminaries are due to Messrs. Presbery & Hildreth, proprietors of the West End Hotel.

A novel attraction will, it is said, characterize the sports. Last fall Mr. Lawrence Jerome offered to bet that Gen. Grant would be defeated. His wager was $5,000, and the losing party to wheel a barrow round the Monmouth Park Race-course fifteen times. It is needless to say that Mr. Jerome lost. On Saturday week he will do penance with the wheelbarrow, a pastime for which his weight and figure well qualify him. Mr. Jerome will start off at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and is already in active training.

MUSIC AT TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music at Tompkins-square, this afternoon, from 5 to 7 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Uhlanen" .... Ludwig
2. Overture, "Le Macon" .... Auber
3. Ballad, "We May be Happy Yet" .... Balfe
4. Waltz, "Passion Flower" .... Coote

PART II.

5. Selection, "Le Roi Corotte" .... Offenbach
6. Mazurka, "Carnevals Grass" .... Strauss
6. Barcarole, "Bounding Bark Go Lightly" .... Kucken
8. Medley, "Blue Bells" .... Dodworth

PART III.

9. Promenade, "Ignas" .... Homm
10. Polka, "Berliner" .... Mechaelis
11. Aria, from "Linda" .... Donizetti
12. Galop, "Jager Lust" .... Riede

National.

VANDALISM IN VIRGINIA.

Christ Church, in Alexandria, Va., a time-honored, sacred building in which Washington was wont to worship, was entered Friday by some sacrilegious scoundrels, who broke up the silver communion service and collection plates, tore up the Bibles, hymnals, prayer-books, &c., and carried away the plate from Washington's pew. A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle*, in giving an account of the infamous act, says: "The bricks of the edifice were brought over from England in colonial times, making it an old landmark, and a place of worship respected and almost loved by every one for the hallowed associations that cluster around it. Yesterday afternoon, when the sexton went to open it at 6 o'clock for the choir, he found on entering the vestry room the furniture turned in all positions except the right, and on examining further found a number of books that belonged in a closet had been taken out and destroyed. Some clothing belonging to himself had been torn up and saturated with coal oil from a can found in the room. A lamp was broken and its contents poured out on the floor. All the prayer-books and hymnals, and, in fact, all the books in the church except the two large Bibles in the chancel, were torn up and scattered over the pews. Fans that were left in the church were twisted into every conceivable shape. The baptismal font was laid on the altar, the plates used for the collections were bent double, and the wine cups used in the communion service were bent and mashed up. The plate on Washington's pew bearing the inscription 'Washington's Pew,' was unscrewed and carried off, this being the only thing the human devils took away from the church. It is thought by some that the villains intended to burn the church, but the fact that the two large books were spared is thought to discredit this idea, and that it was only a piece of consummate vandalism. It is also thought that the perpetrators of the outrage were in the church when the sexton went in, as he fastened the doors and windows and went after Mr. Fletcher, one of the vestry, and on their return one of the doors was found open. Much indignation is excited here, and if the villains can be found it will not go well with them."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—TROUBLES OF ENTRE RIOS—PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY—RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS IN BRAZIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Monday, June 30, 1873.

Dr. Alsina, for some time mentioned in the Buenos Ayres journals as one of the leading candidates to replace Sarmiento in the Presidency of that Republic, is, according to last accounts, about to publish a manifesto to his friends and partisans withdrawing altogether from the contest. This will leave the field to Mitre, whose prospects for the nomination seem to have been improving of late.

ENTRE RIOS.

The official news in regard to the rebellion in Entre Rios mentions the national army as ready to begin offensive operations against the enemy. It is said that Gen. Vedia, who left the command of the Argentine troops in Assumption to go to the aid of the government troops in the rebellions provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios, managed to obtain from the former province some 3,000 national guards, and leaving 1,000 to watch the frontier, with the balance entered the territory of Entre Rios, after having gone to the City of Parana to confer with the Minister of War, Gainza, and agreed upon a general plan of operations. In accordance with this plan, Col. Campos, who had been covering Concordia, was to leave a sufficient garrison to defend that place, and then take the field, operating along the bank of the Uruguay and toward the centre of the province, where the bulk of the rebel army, under the command of Querencia, was said to be. It is now reported that scarcely had Col. Campos departed from Concordia when the rebels appeared in strong force before that town, and carried it by storm. The rebel forces under the immediate orders of Lopez Jordan, after remaining for some time on the banks of the Parana, engaged in the work of organization and discipline, had, at last accounts, marched toward the interior of the province. Several skirmishes and unimportant encounters had taken place, but no general combat.

CALFUCURA'S DEATH.

More important than anything from the seat of war was the news received at Buenos Ayres of the death of Calfucurá, the most powerful cacique of the Pampas, "whose name," we are told, "was worth 2,000 Indians," judging by the terror he excited among the farmers and the prestige he enjoyed among his followers.

PARAGUAY.

From Paraguay we learn that the revolution under the lead of Caballero continues to gather strength, in spite of the frantic efforts of the Government to suppress it. As a final measure, to save Assumption from the horrors of a sacking, the President of the Republic had solicited the counsel and aid of the Brazilian and Argentine Plenipotentiaries, expressing the wish to place the capital under the protection of the allied forces. On the strength of this request, it is said, Gen. Mitre, the Argentine Plenipotentiary, had a conference with the Brazilian Plenipotentiary, Baron Araguaya (Senhor Magalhaes, formerly Brazilian Minister to Washington,) and afterward declared in a joint note to the Paraguayan Government that the allied forces would assume the defense of the capital. From all accounts a state of almost hopeless anarchy now prevails in that unfortunate republic.

URUGUAY.

From Uruguayan journals we learn that Congress had voted a law intended to lessen the dangers of the monetary crisis through which the commerce of Montevideo is now passing. This measure, which had been much praised by every one, consists simply in the increase by a few cents (in the national currency) of the value of the various foreign coins in circulation; thus a French twenty-franc piece has now the value of $3 73 in Uruguayan money, instead of $3 60, as formerly; the Chilian condor is worth $8 82 instead of $8 80; the United States gold eagle $9 66, instead of $9 60; the five-franc pieces of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland 96 cents, instead of 90 cents, and the German gold pieces of 20 marks have now a value of $4 60. Judging by the encomiums lavished by the Press on this legislative measure, the people expect soon to be swimming in gold.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS IN BRAZIL.

Here in Brazil there seems to be something of a lull in the discussion of the so-called religious question. But it is only a lull. No one regards the combat as over, or as even yet fairly commenced. The question of supremacy between the Church and State is one of great moment, and, when settled, will carry with it a series of practical reforms long demanded by the best interests of the country. The party of true reform, which has become greatly strengthened during the recent debate, now awaits the expiration of the term fixed by the Government, in its late communication to the Bishop of Pernambuco, within which term that functionary is to recall his pastorals interdicting the various brotherhoods in his diocese. That term will expire on the 12th of next month. Meanwhile, if we can judge by passing events, his Reverence is not likely to submit "to this imposition of the civil power," and should this be the result, then the conflict will begin with redoubled force. I have no doubt the question will, before long, assume great political importance, and tend to the disruption of present party lines, and to the formation of new ones. It is curious to observe how it has already begun to affect the present political organizations. When news of the sudden attack upon Freemasonry by the Bishop of Pernambuco was first received here, Mendes Almeida, a Conservative, and the acknowledged leader of the Ultramontanes in the Senate, naturally announced himself at once as the supporter of the Bishop, and there was no limit to the praise he bestowed upon him. But it excited the greatest astonishment of all parties when Zacharias, one of the accepted chiefs of the Liberal party, and Prime Minister of the Liberal Cabinet in 1867, also announced himself as a defender of the clerical party. And, in fact, at this moment the Liberal party may be said to be divided into three distinct branches upon this question. There are those, for instance, who with Pavares Bastos and Silveria Martins, clamor for the complete separation of Church and State; those who, with Nabuco, (and these probably represent, at this time, the majority of the party,) want the union to continue, but the Church to be a national one, that is to say, in some respects independent of Rome; and finally, those who accompany Zacharias, whose political course in this matter it must be confessed appears to be a complete negation of anything like Liberal doctrine. This state of things, of course, is not at all disagreeable to Rio Bronco, who sees in the defections and disunion of his political enemies the assurance of a still longer lease of power. But the satisfaction he enjoys from such a contemplation is not without alloy, since similar, if not as great, havoc has been spread in the ranks of his own followers. In fact, it may be averred that this Masonico-ecclesiastical question has cut both parties at right angles; and if the discussion goes on and the whole Masonic body—whose numerous and influential membership make it an organization not to be despised—acts, as it threatens to do, in favor of the speedy adoption of the important reforms of civil marriage and the separation of the Church from the State, the formation of new parties would seem to be inevitable. The Masonic lodges throughout the country display the greatest activity. The Masons of Bahia have just directed an able protest to the Legislature, which is still in session, urging "resistance to Ultramontane invasions." New lodges are being opened everywhere, while the public meetings held weekly in the "United Orient" of Rio are thronged.

TIRADENTES.

BRIDGE AT MINNEHAHA FALLS.

The proposed suspension bridge to connect the Ramsey and Hennepin shores near the Falls of Minnehaha, is thus described by the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*: "The bridge will be composed of two spans of 360 feet each, supported in the middle by a tower 148 feet in height. The shore piers or towers are each fifty feet high, and the entire plan appears to be designed with a view to symmetry and durability. The bluffs of the Mississippi at the point selected are high, and the channel is unusually narrow, the entire length of the bridge between the shore towers being only 720 feet. The plans are drawn by Thomas M. Griffith, an experienced engineer, of Lewiston, New-York, and according to the estimates of Clarke, Reeves & Co., of the Phœnixville Bridge Works, Philadelphia, the structure can be built at a total cost of $94,436 45. Their estimate embraces an immense amount of material required in the construction of a suspension bridge, such as pine and oak timber and iron in the platforms, suspending rods, wrapping-wires, street rails, cable-wire and anchorage iron and plates. The anchors or piers, and the entire frame-work of the proposed bridge, seem to be devised on a plan which must insure immense strength, while it preserves the beauty in all its several parts."

THE FALL OF KHIVA.

A special telegram from the London *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, under date of July 22, supplies the following details of the fall of Khiva: "Gen. Von Kaufmann, after the capture of Khasar Asp, remained three days in his camp between Khasar Asp and the Amou Darya in order to give the commissariat time to collect a train of native vehicles, his camels being no longer fit to carry the baggage. Leaving the camp on June 8, he arrived at Khiva on the 10th at 8 o'clock in the morning, to find that the town had been occupied three hours previously by the combined Orenburg Mangishlak detachments, under Gen. Verevkine. The latter detachment, on the 8th of June, reached the canal Khatir Tut, where it was fiercely attacked by 3,000 horsemen, to defeat and disperse whom an unusual number of rockets and salvos was required. Gen. Verevkine not having heard from Gen. Kaufmann, and concluding from the boldness displayed by the enemy on the 8th that the Turkistan detachment was still far off, determined on the 9th to march at once upon Khiva. Upon arriving in the environs of the capital, after a few hours' march, the General, notwithstanding the sluggish fire of the hostile artillery, and the continued attacks of the native guerrillas hovering in the gardens, established himself close to the town wall, where he placed a battery. The Khan having fled, a deputation of the townspeople presented itself to treat for surrender, but as the fire from the town wall revived every now and then, the General, without accepting the propositions made, bombarded the city. After an hour's bombardment, as it was growing dark, the General received Gen. Kaufmann's commands to suspend hostilities, unless, indeed, he was provoked by fresh attacks. It appears that Gen. Kaufmann, finding himself that day on the banks of the Yanga canal, east of the city, was waited upon by one of the Khan's cousins, who delivered a letter from the fugitive sovereign, announcing his absolute surrender, and praying for the cessation of hostilities. Accordingly Gen. Kaufmann sent this order to Gen. Verevkine, inviting at the same time the Khan to meet him on the way to Khiva on the following day. But at a very early hour of that day, the 10th of June, Gen. Verevkine being again fired upon, caused one of the outer gates to be shot in, after which he occupied the walls without encountering resistance. Three hours later, at 8 o'clock A. M., Gen. von Kaufmann arrived on the spot with his troops. The gates of the inner wall were now thrown open, and the dignitaries of the place came out to capitulate. At 2 o'clock A. M. Gen. von Kaufmann, accompanied by their Imperial Highnesses Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinowitch and Prince Eugen Maximilianowitch Romanoffski Leuchtenberg, made his solemn entry into the capital. Surrounded by his fellow Generals and staff, he rode at the head of a detachment selected from all the various columns which had penetrated the ancient centre of Chovaresn. The Khan gave himself up four days later. In the engagement on the 9th, under the town walls, the Russians had two men killed and five officers and forty-five rank and file wounded. Among the wounded officers was Gen. Verevkine, whose head was grazed by a musket-bullet."

THE MINNESOTA NOMINATION.

The various newspaper interpretations put upon the result of the Minnesota Republican State Convention in its nomination for Governor, are all thoroughly swept away by the St. Paul *Press*, which says: "The current view urged by one class of newspapers is that the defeat of Washburn and the election of Davis was a victory of the 'outs' over the 'ins'—that is to say, of the Republicans who want office over the office-holders. But as Mr. Davis is and Mr. Washburn is not an office-holder, and one was probably supported by as many office-holders as the other, it does not seem to have occurred to this class of commentators that the facts are somewhat inconsistent with their theory. The truth is that 'ins' or 'outs,' or office-holders, or office-seekers, or this ring or that ring, had very little indeed to do with the result, except in a very incidental and even accidental fashion, and these were as much on one side as on the other. There was unquestionably a strong popular opposition to Washburn, springing from the erroneous impression that he was in some way identified with, and the representative of, the railroad and monopoly interest. The original tendency of this opposition was to concentrate itself on Gov. Austin, as the supposed representative of the popular anti-railroad feeling, and, as Austin was too uncertain a candidate, it sought out and finally went pell-mell over to Davis, who had early taken an advanced position in the direction of the popular movement to lasso the railroads and put a legislative bridle on the iron horse, and who had the further advantage of being a new man and a man of talent. This anti-monopoly feeling was the dominant sentiment represented in the convention, and if Mr. Washburn had not been able to convince a great number of delegates, who came up charged with the prevailing popular prejudice against him, that he was and had been in full sympathy with that sentiment, he would not have got 100 votes in the convention, and probably not 75. Of course there was the usual proportion of delegates actuated by personal motives, or controlled by political combinations arranged in the lobby, or on the floor of the convention, but the only earnest and positive popular sentiment which sought expression in the gubernatorial nomination was this anti-monopoly feeling on one side, whose impulse was toward Davis as its representative, and hostile to Washburn under the illusion that he represented the antagonistic interest of capital and monopoly."

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

All our Dutch news, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 22, points to the probability of the war with the Acheenese being soon resumed with much vigor. Gen. Van Swieten, of the Engineers, the newly-appointed commander in chief in the East, left Marseilles last week for his destination, and large shipments of warlike stores had preceded him. The native troops of the Dutch East Indies are said to be loud in their anxiety to revenge the disgrace of their comrades; and of the spirit of the home army there can be no doubt, inasmuch as many of the non-commissioned officers who had volunteered for the Javanese regiments, having been refused on the ground of all vacancies being already filled up, have offered to drop their stripes and serve as privates in some of the drafts of white troops which are weekly being dispatched from Amsterdam. Without these drafts the local forces nominally at Gen. Van Swieten's disposal muster 30,000; but of these, of course, many cannot be taken from the points they garrison. There are also considerable contingents, in a numerical point of view, maintained by the protected princes. But these are said to be for the most part ineffective—mere parade troops, in fact—allowed as ornaments to the greater vassals of the Dutch Government, and not capable of mobilization or trustworthy for real service. The feeling in Holland, as well at Batavia, seems all the more warlike since the utterance of indirect threats by certain Turkish journals that the Sultan, as the real suzerain of the Kingdom of Acheen, must be consulted; and although Herr Van de Putte, the Colonial Minister, has officially declared in the Chamber that neither the King's Government at home nor that of the East Indies would put any obstacle in the way of an honorable and bloodless peace, it is none the less evident that no one in authority has any real faith in the attainment of this desirable object without the humiliation of the recusant ruler and the complete subjugation of Sumatra.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

We have to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Excursion Fund:

A Thank Offering, "G."	$20 00
From the Children of Stoke's Cottage, Long Branch	12 50
From St. Paul's Church, Englewood	10 00
"Tanty Tundy"	5 00
Little Willie's Savings	1 28
Lady Rosa Shah	1 02
Total	$49 80
Previously recorded	$8,657 81
Aggregate of fund	$8,707 61
Amount expended to date	4,586 86
Balance on hand	$4,120 75

TIMBERS FOR TIES.

The question of timber supply for the use of the railroads of the country is fast getting to be a pressing one. Already wood has become dearer than coal for locomotive purposes on most of the great roads. But the most important decrease feared is in timber suitable for ties—oak and locust. On this point the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "The latter is considered the most durable, but the best of either must be renewed every eight years. For every 1,000 miles of railroad there must be a 125 miles of ties cut every year. Mr. Talmage, Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, has been considering this matter, and has ordered an immense area along the line of his road to be immediately planted with locusts, either from the seed or from young trees. He intends to make this a permanent part of the business of the road and its employes in sections of country in which it is possible; and he believes that other lines will have to start 'locust farms' before long also."

INJURIES FROM KEROSENE.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night, a kerosene lamp exploded in the liquor-store of John Burns, at No. 195 Seventh-street, Jersey City. The oil was scattered over Edward McEvoy, who was seated in the doorway, and he was burned so badly that Dr. Paul, who was called in, pronounced his injuries probably fatal. He was removed to his home, at No. 381 Henderson-street. A lad, whose name was not known, was also badly burned.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

A BRUTAL MURDER OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

Undeniably murdered, evidently by being kicked or beaten about the head, an unknown man was found dead on the corner of Spring and Greene streets last night, a few minutes before 11 o'clock. Apparently the man either served some years on ship-board as a sailor before the mast, or else was a machinist or laborer, for his face was tanned almost brown from exposure, and was rugged and scarred in appearance. He was about five feet seven inches in height, broad in shoulder, and stoutly built, dressed in strong, common dark clothes, with boots, and, from all appearances, had been drinking heavily. A man named Garrison found him lying on a wooden platform on the sidewalk in Greene-street, almost dead. As Garrison said afterward, "his pulse was beating at the rate of 160, and I ran to the Station-house for help, knowing that he was dying." Capt. Williams and Detective Terwilliger, on receiving the news, at once proceeded to the scene, but found the unfortunate man dead. His body was taken to the Station-house, where Police Surgeon Parker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, examined it. There were three deep depressions on the forehead, denoting that the frontal bone had been crushed in at each place, and the face was entirely covered with blood from an extensive hemorrhage proceeding from the mouth and nose. On searching the clothes of the murdered man, Capt. Williams could only find an old leathern wallet, empty, and without any card or letter to afford a clue to his identity. Efforts were then made by the police to find some clue to the crime, the commission of which was a mystery as far as the criminals engaged in it were concerned.

After some search, Capt. Williams found Mrs. Annie McClure, of No. 89 Spring-street, who saw part of the affray. Mrs. McClure stated to a TIMES reporter that she saw the deceased on the sidewalk in Spring-street, in front of the corner grocery-store. A girl came up and speaking to the man, asked him to accompany her to her residence. He declined, when a tall young man, wearing a straw hat came up, knocked him down, kicked him, and then walked away with the girl in the direction of Wooster-street. Further than this Mrs. McClure knew nothing, and was unable to give any extended description of the man wearing the light straw hat. Her statement having been taken by Capt. Williams, she was held as a witness.

Soon after, Roundsman Keeler received some important information from Charles Kuhn, a young lad residing at No. 11 Lispenard-street. Kuhn said that he was walking by the grocery-story of Henry Schwarz, corner of Spring and Greene streets when he saw Klaas Meyer, the clerk and bar-tender, putting the unknown man out. The deceased caught hold of Meyer's legs, as if to upset him. Meyer had a club in his hand, which he seemed to be using on the deceased. On the deceased reaching the sidewalk he was assailed by two men, one of whom wore a dark coat and vest, light pants, and light straw hat, and the other was dressed in dark clothes with dark hat. Both men knocked the unknown man down and then walked away. The man got up, staggered round the corner, and there fell on the wooden platform.

Acting on this information, Roundsman Keeler at once arrested Meyer and took him to the station-house corner of Prince and Wooster streets, where he was locked up. Capt. Williams, on searching the grocery-store, which is a resort for low prostitutes and thieves, found a rose-wood club behind the bar. The end of this club fitted in exactly to the depressions in the murdered man's skull.

Meyer, on being examined, stated: I am bar-tender for Henry Schwartz, who lives on the corner of Pike and Monroe streets, and who keeps the grocery-store corner of Spring and Greene streets. The dead man was in the store to-night. There were two men, named Big Post and Jerry Fuller, in the store, also two women, named Mary Newman, of No. 93 Greene-street, and Maggie Kirby, of No. 3 Garden-row. Fifteen cents change belonging to Fuller was lying on the counter, and the man grabbed it. Fuller said: "Don't take that; it's mine." The man then laid it down, and insulted Fuller, who smacked him in the face and knocked him on the floor. Fuller and Post then left the store. The man wanted to go out in the yard. I would not let him, but pushed him out of the store. When he reached the sidewalk he was knocked down two or three times by a couple of men whom I do not know. I did not strike him. Capt. Williams, on obtaining these statements, notified Coroner Young to take charge of the case. The body of the murdered man remains in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. The police hope to obtain his name and history from a woman named Jennie Bell, with whom he had been in company during the greater part of the day. By some persons it is thought that the two men described by Mrs. McClure are boatmen who have frequented the locality for some days.

Maggie Young, alias "Boston Mag," of 101 Greene-street, was arrested by Officer Wilson, as being one of the parties connected with the crime. She was too drunk, however, to make any statement, and was locked up for further examination.

ALMOST ANOTHER MURDER.

William Reilly, aged thirty, who gave his occupation as a collector for the Erie Railroad, residing in Jersey City, entered Albert Ashley's house of prostitution, No. 133 Greene-street, last night, and became involved in a fight there, in consequence of which he was ejected. He then drew a revolver and fired through the door at Ashley. He was arrested and locked up in the Prince-street Station.

THE RELEASE OF KUKLUX PRISONERS.

Speaking of the recent action of the national Administration concerning the South Carolinians accused of taking an active part in the Kuklux outrages, the Charleston *News & Courier* says: "President Grant has done a gracious thing in ordering the discontinuance of the pending prosecutions under the Enforcement acts, and in virtually promising that most of the persons already convicted shall be pardoned. In exceptional cases no pardon will be granted, nor will the prosecutions be discontinued, and we trust that the President will see fit to designate by name, or in some other unmistakable way, those whom the Government includes within the exceptional class. Unless this is done a dangerous latitude will be left to prosecuting officers. * * * It is not pretended to be said that the peace, in public matters, which reigns in South Carolina, was a bait to secure a pardon, or a mitigation of punishment, for persons accused of Kukluxism. The State is at peace because the public rights of the freedman, as secured to him by the Constitution of the State and of the United States, are frankly acknowledged by all classes of citizens. In elections the effort is, not to prevent the negro from voting, but to persuade him to vote a particular way. In like manner we do not pretend to say that to the clemency of President Grant will be the continuance of friendly public relations between the whites and blacks. Those relations would have been cultivated as a matter of self-interest and self-protection, irrespective of the result of the petition presented by Messrs. Porter, Kershaw, and Sims. The value of the action of President Grant lies in a different direction. It is grateful to us, because it is an indication that the ear of the President is open to the appeal of Southern men who now obey the laws as faithfully as, during the war, they served the South. It is highly esteemed by us because it encourages the feeling that Gen. Grant is President of the whole country, of South as well as North, and is not swayed by prejudice or vindictiveness in considering requests which can be granted consistently with his ideas of public duty. In a strictly material sense, moreover, the discontinuance of the Kuklux prosecutions will have a marked effect upon the South. At one time the stampede from the upper counties of South Carolina caused large tracts of valuable land to be abandoned, and left hundreds of women and children dependent on private charity. There has been some improvement of late, but the President's order will bring peace of mind to thousands, and in that way will encourage and help those who are working hardest to give new health and strength to the State. The action of the President does him honor, and time will show that his conduct in the Kuklux matter was as wise as it is generous and just."

SALT IN SAGINAW.

The following statements concerning the salt market during the month just closed are taken from the Bay City (Mich.) *Chronicle* of Aug. 1: "The latter part of July witnessed unusual activity in the salt market, and very large shipments from this port, with an advance in prices. Very little salt is now on the river unsold, and numerous manufacturers have sold their make ahead. The latest reported sale is a small lot, 1,000 barrels, sold by Mr. John F. Driggs, in this city, on Wednesday, at $1 43 per barrel, cash. As has been stated before, offers of $1 45 for the season's make have been made and refused. Within the last day or two a sale has been quoted and copied into several papers which is calculated to give a false impression. It was the sale of 4,000 barrels by E. H. Scott at $1 40. The facts are correct enough as to the transaction, but the paper which first published it should have stated that the sale was made on the 19th of July, which was before the upward movement began. This salt was sold to parties in this city, and we know the fact concerning the date to be as above stated. To quote such a sale ten days afterward, without explanation, is calculated to mislead. There are about ten blocks in Saginaw County which are now idle, and with no present prospect of running this year. At the end of Valley the production has been better maintained throughout the season. There is, however, no prospect of an accumulation of salt on the river, since the demand has all along been at least fully up to the production, and the present condition of outside markets insures a continuance of such a demand. We have no full and accurate figures to show the shipments for July, but they were very large. As was explained the other day in the *Chronicle*, the bulk of salt going from this place does not pass through the Custom-house here, the vessels taking it on clearances from lower lake ports through to Chicago, Milwaukee, &c. The Custom-house records show only 10,638 barrels shipped last month, yet more than that went out in one day last week on clearances to Chicago as above mentioned. To-day Messrs. Brewster & Keith will load the barge Warner for Cleveland from docks in this city. She will take 2,500 barrels. Messrs. Sage & Co. were yesterday loading a barge at the docks in Wenona, for Toledo, on their own account."

LETTER FROM BEAUREGARD.

Jubal Early's letter about the situation of political affairs in Louisiana contains extracts from a letter written to him by Gen. Beauregard, in which the latter says:

"Like many others, you think we have time to wait, and allow matters to adjust themselves quietly and gradually; but I can assure you we are driven to the wall, and 'are on our last legs.' No one can realize our sad distress unless he witnesses our condition. It makes one's heart bleed to think of the poverty and ruin which are actually staring in the face most of our best people. I do not speak for myself and family; for, thanks to my professional reputation, I can manage to get along comfortably enough here or elsewhere, but I refer to those thousands of planters who have no other resource than their industry and knowledge of the cultivation of the soil. Take away from them their plantations, and they will be perfectly helpless. Our 'unification' movement may not take 'like a prairie fire,' but it will surely succeed in this State when viewed in its proper light; for, after all, we only propose to accord to the colored people the political and civil rights guaranteed to them by our Radical Constitution on condition that they will aid us in getting rid of those vagabonds who have been plundering us so unmercifully for the last five years. In advocating this plan I give up no principle, and wish to part with no friends. I believe now, as I did when I fired the first gun in 1861, and one of the last in 1865, that the cause we upheld was a just and holy one; but we failed in our struggle, were overpowered and conquered, and we have to submit to the old Gallic maxim *malheur aux vaincus*. I view our present condition in its practical light. If I were attacked by a set of highway robbers, and some negroes could come to my assistance, ought I to refuse their aid because they are colored people? No, indeed! I would accept it, and give them probably my shirt with which to make a rope to hang the scoundrels; and thus I am willing to do for the plunderers of Louisiana. This movement is not at all political, nor do I recommend it to other States not similarly situated, where the inhabitants are not boldly called upon by those in authority (under the protection of Federal bayonets) to 'stand and deliver.' What I recommend to my people is simply 'unification' to rid ourselves of those unscrupulous carpet-baggers who are ruining us, and 'immigration' to enable our planters to change their extensive and expensive plantations into small, profitable farms, by which also we will be able to turn our vagrant colored population into property-holders and tax-payers, thereby making them useful, conservative citizens. My friends need not fear that I shall go further in this movement than at first intended. I am no politician, and have no desire to occupy office, either Federal, State, or municipal; and no consideration at present (in view of the position I have assumed) could induce me to accept one if tendered me. Those who are absurd and unjust enough to compare me to an ex-Confederate officer whose mourning we wear in our hearts, must know very little of me if they suppose I am about to follow his example. I have too high a regard for my reputation, (which belongs not alone to me,) ever to forswear the past, but, at the same time, I claim the right of advising, to the best of my ability, my fellow-citizens of Louisiana what is best to do to save themselves and their State from utter ruin and desolation. Having done so, my part is ended, and theirs must commence."

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The following General Order of Major-Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, will be read with interest, as it sums up the situation among the Indians in that section:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, PRESCOTT, July 15, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—In carrying out the provisions of General Order No. 12, current series, from these head-quarters, which required the continuance of military operations against the straggling bands of Apaches still remaining at large, the officers engaged have fully sustained the confidence placed in them, and the following brilliant results have been recently attained:

First—Capt. George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, surrounded and captured the remnant of Del-chay's band, with that notorious chief himself, in the Sierra Ancha Mountains, on the 23d of April.

Second—The operations of the troops under Capt. Thomas McGregor, First Cavalry, in the Santa Maria Mountains, resulted in the surrender of Tomaspie's entire band of Apache-Mojaves, on the 12th ult.

Third—The operations of First Lieutenant J. B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, in Tonto Basin, and his brilliant action on the 16th ult., resulted in the surrender of the two bands of Tonto-Apaches under Na-ta-to-tel and Naqui-naquis.

Fourth—Reports have just been received of the operations of Capt. James Burns, Fifth Cavalry, in Castle Dome and Santa Maria Mountains, resulting in the unconditional surrender of over 200 Apache-Mojaves, believed to be the last remnant of all the straggling renegades in Northern Arizona.

The foregoing-named officers and First Sergt. Thos. Hanlon and Sergt. Patrick Martin, Company G, Fifth Cavalry, are hereby thanked for their efficient services in the laborious task so thoroughly completed.

These operations have not only had the effect of bringing in upon their proper reservations all the stragglers in Northern Arizona, but have also taught those already in that no place outside of the limits prescribed is safe, and that, while the Government lends a helping and protecting hand to all Indians who wish to remain at peace and try to help themselves in peaceful pursuits, it still remains strong to punish those who prefer war and the fruits of plunder.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. Crook.

A. H. NICKERSON,
Captain Twenty-third Infantry,
A. D. C., and A. A. A. General.

A HERMIT IN MAINE.

A paper published in Penobscot County, Maine, prints the following: "About ten years ago a traveling tinker named Kenniston, well known throughout this and Piscataquis Counties, mysteriously disappeared, and fears were entertained that he had been murdered. But in a short time he was discovered to be living the life of a hermit on a lonely island in Moosehead Lake. His dwelling-house befitted the fortunes of a retired tinker, being in Summer a large dry-goods box. In Winter, Diogenes-like, he ensconced himself in a hogshead. He lived on the frugal fare which dame nature provides in that region and appeared happy. His clothing bill during the ten years of his voluntary exile did not amount to $5. His original garments were in a few years entirely gone, and replaced by patches innumerable and of all colors. His social visits were limited to occasional journeys across the lake to another island, on which also lived a hermit of like habits of life. This Summer Kenniston's friends sought him out, and yielding to their persuasions he has abandoned his Summer and Winter 'residences' and returned to civilized life."

UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY BY AN EDITOR.

The publishers of the Petersburg (Va.) *Appeal* recently purchased and united with their paper the *Index*, published in the same city, and a few days after Major Venable, a member of the purchasing firm, began an examination of the material in the latter office with a view to disposing of what was not needed. One result is thus told by the *Appeal*: "His attention was called to a large marble slab, used as an imposing-stone, and upon examining it he found on the under side the inscription (we omit names): 'Sacred to the memory of ——— youngest daughter of ——— and ———, born July 26, 1829. Died 30th October, 1846, aged seventeen years, three months and four days.' This was followed by the fourteenth and fifteenth verses of the seventh chapter of Revelations. Major Venable recognized the name as that of a very near young lady relative, whom he remembered while living. Upon making inquiries no one could give him any information as to how the slab was obtained or when it was brought into the office."

A GEORGIA JUSTICE.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* gives the following as an accurate copy of an affidavit drawn up by a colored justice of the peace in that county:

"Personally came Solomon Ganet who on oath saith that to the best of his knowledge and belief Charles Henry of said county did in the county of Richmond on the 2 day of December 1872 commit the offence of Stealing of A hog wrongful and frawdulent Shooting and killed the deponent hog wich is wrongful an frawdulent an unlawfully agint Stat of Georgia th deponent mak this offenc misdemenor don on this day an dat year aforesaid hog valued at 14 dollars United States currency. And this deponent makes this affidavit that a warrant may issue for his arrest."

PRIZE FIGHT IN MAINE.

The Portland *Advertiser* says that about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening last a party started in hacks from in front of the Preble House, that city, and proceeded to grounds near the Portland Leather Company, on Grove-street, where a ring was formed and a regular prize-fight took place for the sum of $50. One of the combatants was named Bean, the other's name it failed to get. Only eight rounds were fought when both men were withdrawn by their backers, and the fight declared drawn. Neither of the combatants was very badly scarred up.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

On July 30 David Andrew, thirty-seven years old, of No. 322 West Twenty-seventh-street, while temporarily insane, cut his throat with a razor. He died from the effects of the wound at his residence yesterday evening. Coroner Keenan has been notified.

To Beautify the Hair
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSEMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER is the original and only genuine powder imported to America.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Housekeepers and heads of families can supply themselves with the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce at their grocers.—*Advertisement.*

A NOTICE.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'s every day, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer
Attracts flies to their immediate destruction.
DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BUGS.
A rapid and powerful killer—two important requisites in order that you may sleep in peace.
Buy DUTCHER'S ORIGINAL and GENUINE PREPARATIONS, and you will exclaim with the poet:
"Death to the living."
"Long live the Killer!"
For sale by all druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM ANDERSON, native of Scotland, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 184 Kent-st., Green Point.

BEARD.—At Westville, Conn., July 28, of cholera infantum, EDITH MAY, only child of Dr. Geo. M. and Linda A. Beard, aged 6 months and 19 days.

COOLEDGE.—On Seventh day evening, at his home, No. 216 West 45th-st., GEORGE F. COOLEDGE, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Third day (Tuesday) morning at 10:30. Interment in the Friends' Ground, Flatbush.

CROFT.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 2, ELOISE DUDLEY, infant daughter of Silas C. and Carrie B. Croft, aged 2 months and 20 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Wm. H. Croft, Esq., Peekskill, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be taken to the Peekskill Cemetery for interment. Train leaves 42d-st. at 9:10 A. M. The above notice was sent to the *Herald* office on Saturday for insertion, but by some irregularity was omitted in the Sunday morning edition.

CONNELL.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, MARGARET HUME, infant daughter of James S. and Margaret E. Connell, aged 7 months and 16 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 140 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

COLLINS.—At Prospect Park House, Catskill, on Monday, Aug. 4, after a brief illness of thirty-six hours, of congestion of the brain, MAUDE, youngest daughter of Clarence Lyman and Maria Louise Collins, and granddaughter of the late Horace F. Clark, aged 9 months and 21 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 34 West 38th-st., Wednesday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment at 5:30. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

DWIGHT.—At Coxsackie, N. Y., Tuesday, July 29, WILLIS L. DWIGHT, aged 22 years.

FONDA.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 3, ALEXANDER P. FONDA, in the 80th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 77 Fair-st., Paterson, N. J., Wednesday, 3:30 P. M.

FROST.—At the residence of her grandfather, L. L. Lockwood, Goshen, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 2, FANNY, only child of Henry S. and Emily A. Frost, aged 17 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 254 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

HAGADORN.—In Harlem, July 31, ALBERT C., only child of John and Amelia J. Hagadorn, aged 7 months and 18 days.

Remains taken to West Stockbridge, Mass.

HOPKINS.—At the residence of his parents, Highland Falls, (near West Point, N. Y.,) on Monday, Aug. 4, W. WARNER VAIL, infant son of Stephen T. and Mary W. Hopkins, aged six months and twelve days.

HUME.—Drowned, at Keene, Essex County, N. Y., (Adirondacks,) on Friday, Aug. 1, ALEXANDER L., eldest son of Alexander W. and Emma A. Hume, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Company H, Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and the Xavier Alumni Sodality, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUNTINGTON.—At North New-York, Morrisania, Sunday, Aug. 3, CHARLES CHESTER, son of William W. and Sarah S. Huntington, aged 9 months and 13 days.

JAMES.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 3d inst., JAMES H. JAMES, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 307 West 50th-st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

JOY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 3, CHARLES JOY, aged 65 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 442 High-st., Newark, on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Centre-street Depot on arrival of 1 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Albany and New-York papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Aug. 4, at his residence, on Staten Island, ANSON LIVINGSTON, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARRENNER.—On Monday afternoon, Aug. 4, in Harlem, Mrs. JANE M. MARRENNER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRISON.—On Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, GEORGIE MAY, daughter of John G. and the late Georgie Annah Morrison, aged 25 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, John H. Morrison, No. 422 West 23d-st.

MYER.—On Monday, Aug. 4, SARAH MYER, daughter of Lawrence Myer, deceased.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MERIAM.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, SARAH A., wife of J. H. Meriam.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 37 Vandam-st., on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood on Wednesday.

☞ Orange County, N. Y., and Eastern papers please copy.

PLEBEAU.—Monday, Aug. 4, LOUIS EMILE, only child of Henri and Henrietta Plebeau, aged 6 months and 19 days.

Funeral service at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, No. 132 East 86th-st.

PURDY.—After a short illness, LOVELL PURDY, in the 70th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 338 East 57th-st.

RAYMOND.—On Friday evening, Aug. 1, JAMES B. RAYMOND.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 60 West 11th-st., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, at 9:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to West Farms for interment.

SCHWAB.—At Fordham, Westchester County, Aug. 4, of cholera infantum, LEOPOLD RUDOLPH, infant son of Gustav and Eliza Schwab.

STUYVESANT.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, Mrs. SARAH J. STUYVESANT, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Central Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 225 East 39th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHIELDS.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, DAVID SHIELDS, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Clarkson-st., near Flatbush-av.

VAN AMRINGE.—At Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 4, ISABELLA BUDD, only child of Thomas B. and Isabella M. Van Amringe, of this City, aged 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Alexander McVey, No. 229 East 84th-st., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALTON.—At Bergen Point, on Sunday, Aug. 3, ELISHA L. WALTON, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at depot upon arrival of 12 M. train from foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

WARNER.—On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 3, at the residence of her nephew, Alexander J. Cotheal, ANN MARIA WARNER, aged 79.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at No. 62 West 36th-st., at 3 P. M., without other invitation.

WAY.—In this City, Monday evening, THOMAS P. WAY, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATERMAN.—At Stratford, Conn., Aug. 2, Rev. THOMAS TILESTON WATERMAN, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral at Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEBB.—At Morristown, N. J., on the morning of the 1st inst., Mrs. JULIA C. WEBB, daughter of the late John B. C. Morris, of Oswego, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains of Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, Morris and Essex Division, connect at foot of Barclay-st., 7:15 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with section 8 of the constitution governing district associations, a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the rooms of the William Haw, Jr., Association, No. 208 East 120th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. NELSON CRAWFORD, Chairman.
BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

THE REAL-ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Aug. 4, no public sale of real estate was held, and there were but few brokers or dealers, or others interested in real estate matters, on "'Change," and no sales made by private contract were reported. The following auctions are projected for to-day, Tuesday, Aug. 5:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure of the premises known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, comprising the unfinished building and ten lots of land situate on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, under the direction of George L. Ingraham, referee, the premises known on map of Rutgers' farm as lot No. 562, situate on the east side of Cherry-street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises, at Yonkers, Westchester County, 200 lots and plots fronting on Palmer road, Lyman-avenue, Cornell-avenue, Dartmouth-avenue, and on Jassemine, Stone and Briggs avenues. The property is first class in every particular, and affords very fine and extensive views of the surrounding country, including Long Island Sound, High Bridge, the Palisades, and the Hudson River. The position of the tract is on the Highlands, above Saw-mill Valley, and is one and a half miles distant from Bronxville station of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; also within easy distance from the stations of the Hudson River Railroad, the trains of which (twelve in number) stop at Yonkers, and also connect with the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway, and distant but one hour by that route from the City Hall, New-York. The New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad is now graded from Tarrytown Heights to High Bridge, and passes within a few rods of the property, and the North Yonkers station and East Yonkers station of that road will be located within one-half mile of it. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad will, when finished, be connected with the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, and will form another intramural link in the chain of rapid transit. A large tent will be erected on the grounds for the accommodation of those who attend the sale, and a free collation will also be served up by "Weeks," the caterer. There will also be in attendance a fine band of music. For maps and free passes apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 1.

Attorney-st., e. s., 91.11 ft. s. of Houston-st., 58.3x100, irregular....$63,750
Chatham-st., e. s., Nos. 43 and 45, 30.2x24.2x 26.2x41.2....60,000
Cherry-st., Nos. 128, 130, 132, 75x103.6....30,000
Emerson-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. e. from southerly end of said street, 39x220.10....200
Orchard-st., w. s., 50.9 ft. s. of Delancey-st. 25.9 x87.6
6th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x81.9....34,100
17th-st., n. s., 320.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 125x92....16,750
39th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9....32,500
39th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9....21,000
39th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 1st-av., 98.9, xe. to East River, xn. along river to 39th-st., xw. to beginning....21,500 / 51,500
50th-st., n. s., 23.3 ft. e. Lexington-av., thence n. to lands of Mayer, &c., and w. to Lexington-av. at a point 55.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., and thence s. 15.6 ft. s. e. to place of beginning....500
56th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. 3d-av., 50x100.5....17,000
56th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. 3d-av., 30x100.5....13,000
115th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. 11th-av., 50x100.11....9,000
133d-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. 4th-av., 20x99.11....10,000
148th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; 147th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x99.11
1st-av., s. e. corner of 24th-st., 24.9x81.6....15,000
2d-av., e. s., 91.5 ft. n. of 44th-st., 18x70....25,000
8th-av., s. e. corner of 53d-st., 22x80....13,500
8th-av., s. e. corner of 53d-st., 22x80....30,000
8th-av., s. e. corner of 53d-st., 22x80....nom.
Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 43d-st., 16.10x75....23,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALTONWOOD.

The splendid estate known as ALTONWOOD, within one mile and a half of MAMARONECK STATION.

This place consists of about 24 acres, with splendid mansion, heated by Baker, Smith & Co.'s steam heater, and replete with all the conveniences and elegancies of a FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE.

The grounds are laid out in the most perfect manner, with greenhouse, grapery, &c., the choicest variety of fruits in abundance. The views, which are beautiful, extend for miles in either direction.

Any gentleman desirous of securing a house which cannot fail to prove a highly remunerative investment at the price this place is offered at wishing for further information can apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—ONE HOUR from New-York, five minutes from station, containing sixty acres; five acres in fine oak grove; cottage-house of eleven rooms; hot and cold water in the house; asparagus and strawberry beds; all sorts of small fruits; shrubbery and flowers in great variety, and fine apple orchard; ice-house and means of filling it on the premises; admirably adapted for a dairy. Address W. F., Post-office Box No. 1,515, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS house, twelve rooms; all the city improvements; built by Duggin; one acre of land; is within five minutes of Montrose station; surrounded by large, elegant residences; house and furniture will be sold together, with immediate possession, or exchanged for City property. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES; large house, barn, and other out-buildings, corner of King's Highway and Ryder's-lane, near Ocean-av., Gravesend. Apply on the premises of N. W. BROWN, or of JOHANNES KOUWENHOVEN, Ocean-av., near Sheepshead Bay; also, ten acres in Flatlands on Flatbush-av.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post-office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FACING BROADWAY, BETWEEN COOPER Institute and Bible House—New, sitely hotel to lease; over 100 suites rooms, stores, and large restaurant under same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS....240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ASSETS....OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ Send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO AGRICULTURAL PUBLISHERS.—THE advertiser has unusual facilities for increasing the circulation of an agricultural paper, and would take a part interest in such a journal, or would start a new paper in connection with some party who will put in a proportion of the capital. Address RURAL, Box No. 162, office of this paper.

A CHRISTIAN MAN, SATISFACTORILY INdorsed, who can influence trade, can purchase interest in job printing business; $500 to $2,000 cash; first-class references exchanged. Address P. P., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO ATTORNEYS TO ASSIST IN THE general business of an established law office. Address Post-office Box No. 4,374, with references, qualifications and terms.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—Stock, fixtures, and good-will of a first-class retail drug-store. Address DRUGGIST, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

D. E. CULVER & CO., BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Stocks and Bonds FOR CASH.

P. O. Box No. 4,323. NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY is an enterprise of NATIONAL importance, and the Stock and Bonds soon to be placed upon the principal Stock Exchanges, will be as freely dealt in as are those of the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies, 588 miles of its railroad are now completed and in operation. Continuous trains are running from New-York to Oswego, and on the Western Extension, toward Buffalo, the company is running trains 85 miles; the remainder of the distance, 120 miles, to Buffalo, is in course of rapid construction, and it will be completed within one year. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railway will be one of the most profitable Trunk Lines running out of New-York.

$50,000,000.

We confidently believe that $50,000,000 will be made by the Stock and Bondholders in this road within a few years by the rise in the value of the property.

The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad is over	$108,000,000
The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the Midland Railway Companies, including sufficient to complete single track to Buffalo, and double track east of Middletown, is	31,000,000
Length of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad from New-York Central Depot to Buffalo	455 miles
Length of the Midland Railway, Jersey City to Buffalo, via Montclair	385 miles
Saving over the Central route	70 miles
Saving over the Erie route	38 miles

This difference of distance in favor of the Midland route must always enable it to compete with the other lines advantageously as to freight, and ought to give it a larger share of the passengers than any other line. The early completion of the Western Extension, from Scipio Centre to Buffalo, is insured by the subscriptions of capitalists to a syndicate formed to purchase **$5,000,000** of bonds from the company. The syndicate has guaranteed to advance further means, if wanted, to complete this road. We offer for a short time, New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company's First Mortgage **Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds**, Western Extension, at **87 1-2** and accrued interest in currency.

We are sole agents for selling JERSEY CITY AND ALBANY Railroad Company's **7 PER CENT. Gold** Bonds at **90** and interest in currency. This road is now in operation from Jersey City to Tappantown, a distance of twenty-four miles. Nine miles further are graded, on which iron is being laid. The road will be completed to Haverstraw within a year. These bonds are only issued on COMPLETED ROAD.

A specialty will be made of the stock and bonds of the following companies: New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Company, New-Jersey Midland Railway Company, Montclair Railway Company, and Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company. We have now on hand a limited supply of these bonds.

All bonds and stocks known in this market will be bought and sold, for cash, on orders for investors or dealers. **We solicit permanent correspondents and agents for the sale of these bonds.**

D. E. CULVER & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HUDSON CO., NEW JERSEY, 20 YEARS' 7 Per Ct. Improvement Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1, AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000.

Sealed proposals for any part of the above will be received by the undersigned authorized agents until Aug. 5, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., bids to be made with accrued interest. The Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and the County Collector reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

They are authorized by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved April 4, 1873, entitled an act to provide for opening and maintaining an avenue in Hudson County. The county is authorized to borrow $2,000,000, issue bonds therefor, and pledge the credit of the county for payment of the principal and interest.

The county has a population of nearly 150,000, an assessed valuation of $100,000,000, and a market value of over $200,000,000. It includes the rapidly growing cities of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the whole western water-front of New-York Harbor.

The bonded and floating debt of the county is one million two hundred thousand dollars, ($1,200,000.)

We confidently recommend them as a very desirable security for insurance companies, savings banks, trust funds, and all classes of investors.

Ten per cent. will be required on allotment of bonds, forty per cent. the 1st of September, and the balance Oct. 1, or all may be paid in cash.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY WYLIE, Knevals & Co., for $1,312 50, dated July 31, 1873, payable ninety days after date. Payment has been stopped; a suitable reward will be paid for its return to WYLIE, KNEVALS & CO., No. 91 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

WOOD & DAVIS Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.

No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873.

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.

ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873.

During the month of August, 1873, I shall, by order, receive bids for gold and offers of bonds as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873, $1,500,000.
Thursday, Aug. 14, 1873, 1,500,000.
Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873, 1,500,000.
Thursday, Aug. 28, 1873, 1,500,000.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1873, $500,000.

A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS, Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest.

BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

(78) CITY 78 NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 78 *due in* 1903.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in three years.*
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in* 1918.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in* 1922.

For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catherine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife, Selim Marks, and ——, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 1.—To the defendant, Joel E. Goudsmit: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 4, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of June, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife; Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife; Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife; Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife; Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife; Selim Marks, and ——, his wife; Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 2.—To the defendant, Joel E. Goudsmit: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1873.

H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of June, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy22-1aw6wTu*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK HARTUNG, plaintiff, against AMELIA ADAMSON, John Friedrich, John Anderson, John Fowler, Bernard Brady, Charles Jessup, Louis Marber, Adolph Simis, William H. May, Mr. Woernberg, Mr. Smith, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1873. J. H. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The summons and complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1873.

J. H. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York.

jy29-1aw6wTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at Chambers thereof, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1873, present Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, Justice.—MICHAEL J. LOWE against THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of George B. Satterlee, Receiver of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, defendant in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of Wm. H. Willis, Jr., attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar of the debts of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by original section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, Part III. of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above-entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that such notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the *Daily Register* and *The New-York Times*, two newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that John C. Gray, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed a referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon any or all matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

Notice to Creditors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court—Michael J. Lowe against The Washington Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1873.

mh25-1aw6mTu JOHN C. GRAY, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GRIFFITH ROWE, plaintiff, against THOMAS L. SANFORD and DELIA A. SANFORD, his wife, Samuel Cochran, John Reilly, Zephaniah Ayres, James McCandless, John McDonald, Patrick Vesey, Thomas Hagan, Lewis Lehman, James H. Havens, James H. Havens, Jr., and H. Clark, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1873.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy8-1aw6wTu*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.

WM. H. LEONARD, GEO. W. PARSONS, ALMIRA M. REED, Executors.

f11-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA R. CARNEGIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873.

JAMES WILSON, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Executors.

f25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ogden, Brower & Company, No. 17 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.

ISAAC C. OGDEN, JOHN LEFOY BROWER, A. THEW H. BROWER, Executors.

ap29-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.

LEWIS H. TYLER, WILLIAM H. JANSEN, Executors.

je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.

SARAH J. DONOHOE, Executrix.

my20-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES A. DEAN, WM. L. DEAN, Executors.

je17-1aw3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Townsend Wandell, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.

CORNELIA M. GREENLY, Executrix.

ap8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH NORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East Forty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873.

BRAINARD T. NORRIS, Administrator.

my6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 346 West Seventeenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.

ANN DUNN, Executrix.

f4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.

C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.

jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.

PETER NAYLOR, JR., BENJAMIN HAXTUN, Executors.

jy1-1aw6moTu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY B. COLBY, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry B. Colby, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1873.

RICHARD L. LEGGETT, Assignee, No. 230 Fulton-st., New-York City

jy22-1aw3wTu*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $26 AND receipts for two sewing-machines, &c., on a Third-avenue car, about 8 o'clock Wednesday last, July 30. The finer will be handsomely rewarded and prayers of orphans added, by returning the same to Franklin-av., opposite 8th-st., Morrisania; my name is on the receipts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTEAS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Recount-books made to any pattern.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF THE TWELFTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to examine excessive taxation in the Twelfth Ward, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 15, City Hall, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 2, 4 and 5, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., each day.

All persons interested are requested to be present, as above, without further notice. The next three days, at the same place, will be devoted to the examination of the books of the Twenty-second Ward.

GEORGE ROCH, ROBERT McCAFFERTY, S. V. R. COOPER. Special Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 29, 1873.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of G. HILTON SCRIBNER;

A Controller, in the place of NELSON K. HOPKINS;

A Treasurer, in the place of THOMAS RAINES;

An Attorney General, in the place of FRANCIS C. BARLOW;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of WILLIAM B. TAYLOR;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of JOHN D. FAY;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of SOLOMON SCHEU;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also two (2) Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM and ENOCH L. FANCHER, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, from the Sixth Congressional District, as established by chapter 619 of the laws of 1872, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the said City lying east of Third-avenue, as said wards existed on the 5th day of November, 1872, in place of James Brooks, deceased.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one (21) Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN;

A County Clerk, in the place of CHARLES E. LOEW;

Two Justices of the Marine Court, in the place of GEORGE M. CURTIS and HENRY E. HOWLAND;

Three (3) Coroners, in the place of PATRICK H. KEENAN, NELSON W. YOUNG and GERSON N. HERRMAN;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in place of JOHN M. BARBER and CLAUDIUS M. MONELL.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 314 of laws of 1873, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled, "An act to provide for submitting to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, 1873, the question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter be filled by appointment pursuant to section seventeen, article six of the Constitution," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 314.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall be hereafter filled by appointment, pursuant to section seventeen, article six of the Constitution.

Passed April 26, 1873, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter be filled by appointment, shall be submitted to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, as provided in section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. The inspectors of Election in each election district in the State shall provide two boxes, in which they shall deposit the ballots of the electors upon the question whether the Judges and Justices of the several Courts named in the first section of this act shall hereafter be filled by appointment. One of said boxes shall be labeled "appointment or election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court." The other one shall be labeled "appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts." Each citizen entitled to vote at such election may vote two ballots, as follows: One of them shall be indorsed "appointment or election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the Justices of the Supreme Court," and shall contain on the inside, when folded, the words, "shall the offices of the Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—Yes," or the words, "shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—No," and all such ballots shall be deposited in the boxes labeled "appointment or election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court." The other of said ballots shall be indorsed, "appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts," and on the inside, when folded, shall contain the words, "shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, be hereafter filled by appointment—Yes," or the words, "shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, be hereafter filled by appointment—No." And all such ballots shall be deposited in the boxes labeled "appointment or election of the Judges of the City and County Courts."

SEC 3. The inspectors of election in each election district, after the closing of the polls of such election, shall count and canvass separately the ballots deposited in each of the said boxes in the manner prescribed by law in reference to other elections, and shall ascertain the whole number of ballots upon each of the questions to be submitted as aforesaid. The inspectors, after having so counted said ballots, shall set down in writing the whole number of such ballots upon each question, and the whole number for and against each of the said questions, and shall certify and make return of the said several votes in the same manner as prescribed by law in reference to other ballots at a general election.

SEC. 4. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the several Boards of County Canvassers at the next meeting thereof after such election; and the aggregate results in the several counties shall be canvassed and certified by the Board of State Canvassers. The existing law in reference to a general election shall in all respects, so far as applicable, apply to and regulate the proceedings and duties of the said Board of County and State Canvassers, and of the County Clerks and Secretary of State. From the statements made to the Board of State Canvassers it shall determine whether a majority of the votes upon the questions submitted to the electors of the State, as herein provided, be in the affirmative or negative. The said board shall make a certificate of such determination, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of State, who shall file the same in his office.

SEC. 5. If a majority of all the ballots indorsed "Appointment or election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court" shall be in the affirmative, then the said officers shall not after said election be elective, but, as vacancies occur, they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session; but if the majority of said ballots so indorsed be in the negative, then the said officers shall be elective as heretofore. If a majority of the ballots indorsed "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts" shall contain on the inside the question as hereinbefore provided, answered in the affirmative, then the said officers mentioned in the said question shall not after said election be elective, but as vacancies occur they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session; but if a majority of the ballots so indorsed shall be answered in the negative, then the said officers shall be elected as heretofore.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the said questions, together with the forms of the ballots as herein specified, to be published in two or more newspapers in each of the counties of this State, the same number of times prior to the said election as is now required by law to be published of the officers to be elected and the offices to be filled at such election; such newspapers to be designated by the Secretary of State in the manner now provided by law for designating newspapers to publish election notices; but no neglect or failure to publish, or informality of publication shall impair the validity of such election.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to include in and cause to be published with the election notices for the said general election, a notice in substance and effect as follows: "Pursuant to section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State, two questions will be submitted to the electors of this State, to be voted upon separate ballots, as follows: 1st. Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of Justice of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment? 2d. Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the Judge of the County Courts of the several counties of this State be hereafter filled by appointment." And at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against each of said questions, and if a majority of the votes shall be in the affirmative of said questions, then the said Judges and Justices therein referred to, after said election, as vacancies occur, will be appointed by the Governor, as provided by law. No failure or omission to give notice, or any informality in the notice or the giving thereof, shall impair the validity of such notice, or the election herein provided for.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1873.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chapter 480, laws of 1860.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1873.

THE MERCHANDISE DESTROYED BEYOND identity by the late fire at the United States Public Stores in Greenwich-st. is now being removed to Hanover-square, where it will be sold, after due notice, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

All concerned are requested to make such examination previous to the sale as will protect their own interests.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., COMpetent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country; suitable for private families, boarding and Summer houses.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—YOU CAN HAVE first-class help of all nationalities, with good references, any capacity, City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., employers can find help of all nationalities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable, neat, and tidy young girl in a private family; has excellent City references as to character and ability; is willing and obliging; wages moderate for a good home; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a reliable, neat and tidy young American Protestant girl, in a private family; understands her work thoroughly; has excellent City references as to character and ability; is willing and obliging, and would make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, ASSIST WITH Washing, Ironing, &c.—By a tidy, young girl, who is thoroughly competent in all branches; has no objection to be useful in a family in any capacity, at moderate wages; will give good reference as to honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a young American girl; very active and intelligent; wages moderate; a good home preferred; can give the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, at Jacquin's Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman; or will make herself generally useful; understands chamber-work and waiting; neat, kind, obliging, &c.; trusty nurse and seamstress; is a very desirable person. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in washing; is careful and reliable; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young colored woman; well recommended from last employer; is neat, active, and not afraid of work; willing to assist in the kitchen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COMPANION.—A POSITION IS DESIRED BY A German lady of many years' experience in England to officiate as companion; no objection to travel and chaperon, or to conduct a household; very good references. Address G., No. 228 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT and competent woman, in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country; has unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, STRONG SCOTCH WOMAN, capable, willing, and industrious; has three years' reference last employer, where she can cook, wash, and iron for the next three years, without changing; makes excellent bread; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful and reliable; no objections to a boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 293 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a young Welsh Protestant; has two years' City reference; is an excellent cook and baker; understands meats, soups, pastry, jellies, &c.; is neat and competent to fill either situation; willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and a good baker; best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., A Pelton & Co.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a respectable and competent young American Protestant woman, in a private family; has good references; is a good cook and thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-worker.—By an efficient young woman, a good cook, and a nice washer and ironer; or as house-worker in a small family; is an English Protestant, and very highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK FOR A GENTLEman's family; makes excellent bread, biscuits, soups, desserts, &c.; is economical, neat, and strictly temperate. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; TWO AND A half years' reference from a first-class City family; left at her own request; is a competent cook; would assist with washing if required; is in all respects a worthy woman; prefers country. Call at 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; NO OBJECtion to go a short distance in the country with a family returning to the City; has eight years' City references from one family; will assist with the washing. Call for four days at No. 621 2d-av., over bakery.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A tidy, clean girl; is good washer and ironer and plain family cook, or general house-worker; City or country; can give the best of references. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILL ASsist in washing; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; industrious and obliging; excellent meat and pastry cook; creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

DOMESTIC HELP Of all nationalities, including **FRENCH AND GERMAN,** constantly on hand at **ODELL'S,** No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands both French and English cooking, boning, and larding; has good reference, and no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PROTESTANT woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; good baker; satisfactory references; country preferred. Call at No. 309 7th-av., near 28th-st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; would be willing to do house-work for a small family. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT COOK, either in City or country; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A WIDOW AS COOK, WHERE HER boy, nine years old, can accompany her; will be willing to go for less wages; good reference. Call for two days at No. 239 East 36th-st. Country preferred.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in City or country or in a small select club; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly experienced; best City reference. Call at No. 331 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who understands her business thoroughly; private family; in the country; best references. Call for two days at No. 349 2d-av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL PRIvate family, No. 1,114 2d-av., corner 59th-st., fourth floor, front.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—A PROTESTANT WOMan wishes to go out by the day house-cleaning, washing, and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., rear house, one flight up.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRL who can do plain cooking nice; washing, ironing, &c.; prefers a good steady home in City or country in preference to large wages; will be well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant girl, in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; understands milk and butter; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRL, who can do plain cooking, nice washing, ironing, &c.; prefers a good steady home in City or country in preference to large wages; will be well recommended from last City employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND REliable young Protestant German woman, in a private family; has good references; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH maid, with excellent City references; makes dresses and bonnets beautifully; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID; IS first class; understands her duties thoroughly in all respects; references best. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR LAUN-dress and Fine Washing.—By a very respectable, neat, and tidy young woman; is an excellent laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work; very best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a neat, competent, obliging young woman; good laundress, fluter, &c.; all kinds of fine work well done; lived in good family. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress washing and ironing to do at her rooms; linens, &c., done in superior style. Mrs. Simms, No. 153 West 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-maid and Nurse.—By a neat, respectable French girl (speaks good English) who has lived in the highest families both in France and England; is a good seamstress and is fond and careful of children; would go as lady's maid; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given from late employer. Can be seen at No. 1,267 Broadway, in the confectionery; no objection to the country.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse for an infant; understands both positions perfectly; has ten years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children; is neat, willing, and pleasing address; first-class City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, FRENCH; is a good seamstress and a plain hair-dresser, perfectly obliging, and is well recommended; no objection to do some chamber-work. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl, to assist in the care of children and do light house-work. Inquire at No. 747 10th-av., Room 7.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands family clothing; will assist in dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; prefers the country; best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 125 East 34th-st., near Park-av.

SEAMSTRESS, OR TAKE CARE OF CHIL-dren.—By a neat, tidy Scotch girl, who has best recommendations, and is willing to make herself useful in a family; can work sewing-machine; is fond and careful of children. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family clothing; will assist with dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 125 East 34th-st., near Park-av.; present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; would do chamber-work or wait on a private table; country preferred; is well recommended. Apply at 315 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslins done; fluting by machine; the best of reference; terms moderate. Call on Mrs. Moose, No. 250 West 47th-st., second floor, Room No. 9.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged twenty-six years; speaks good English; man can take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good plain cook and chamber-maid, and can do all branches of house-work; care milk, butter, &c., or would keep house, if services not required; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG American; understands the care of horses, harness, and wagons; can milk; will turn a hand at anything; is willing, obliging, honest, capable, and intelligent, as his references will show. Call at or address No. 337 West 41st-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs., for three days.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—ABOUT A place by a North of Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-seven years; thoroughly understands the care of horses and keeping harness and carriages in best order; can also milk, attend to lawns, walks, garden, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man, who can furnish the most undoubted references as to the above capacity; is willing and obliging, and would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has the very best City and country references. Address P. S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A VERY nice, quiet, and respectable young man; understands the full care of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver; not afraid of work; is a good scholar; best testimonials; moderate wages. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-five years, who thoroughly understands taking care of horses and driving; also milking, gardening, mowing lawns, taking care of cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDE, aged twenty-eight years; is an excellent driver and groom; can also do gardening, milking, mowing lawn, &c.; has best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COURIER.—BY A FRENCH COURIER; SPEAKS English and Spanish; has good testimonials; understands traveling; will go to any part or place. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO UNderstands all branches; can milk, plow, mow, sow seed, work machines, take care of cattle and sheep, do plain gardening, &c.; also, is a good coachman; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-seven years, who thoroughly understands driving, taking care of horses and cows, milking, gardening, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS GARdener; understands the business in all its branches; first-class references. Call on or address C. H., care of florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED NINEteen years, who is a very good groom; can also drive, assist in garden, mow lawn, blacken boots, and make himself generally useful; wages moderate; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A German man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, work in garden, yard, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do all branches of house-work; take care of milk, and make excellent butter; good recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, with a gentleman or farmer; fourteen years in this country; first-class references from former employer. Address J. M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS.—WORTHY THE SPECIAL notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel line engravings, viz.: "Cole's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public; extraordinary terms and inducements; full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston.

COACHMAN WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINgle man; an experienced careful driver and groom, accustomed to genteel outfit; one who prefers the country and a permanent situation; location a few miles up the Hudson. Address with references and particulars, M. F., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WAGES $20; MUST be a good baker, and able to take charge of the dairy, make butter, &c. Apply at No. 6 Hanover-st., right hand door, from 11 to 12 o'clock only.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A LADY LEAVING THE City will sell her Singer machine at a sacrifice; good as new. Mrs. SMITH, No. 56 West 33d-st.

GOOD OPERATORS ON WILLCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine; best salary paid. Apply to the superintendent. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

THE TURF.

Systematic Turf Investments,

In connection with the English Turf,

Conducted by Messrs. WRIGHT, ROBINSON & STEELE,

The oldest established Commission Agents in Great Britian.

Chief offices, No. 79 Cheapside, London.

Branch offices: Newmarket, Epsom, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Boulevard des Capucins, Paris, and No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

The immense profits realized weekly by this method of investing have proved beyond question or doubt that a royal road to fortune does exist in a form of the English turf, wherein, by judicious speculation, immense sums may be won.

These lucrative investments are now realizing in England tremendous amounts; an investment of £240 (£50) realized £2,892 (£540) gross at the recent Liverpool meeting. Vide appended statement of Messrs. Robarts, Crouch & Vullamy:

MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, LONDON, July 15, 1873.

We have this day audited the books and accounts of Messrs. Wright, Robinson & Steele, and find that each holder of a £50 share at the recent race-meeting held at Liverpool has realised the amount of £486, after deducting commission of ten per cent.

Larger and smaller stakes realising in due proportion.

(Signed,) ROBARTS, CROUCH & VULLAMY, Public Accountants and Auditors.

Forward address for prospectus, containing detailed particulars of results, testimonials, and opinions of the Press, to No. 599 Broadway.

Among the numerous meetings at which, this season, these investments will be undertaken, we may specially recommend:

York—Last season a £50 stake realised £580.
Oxford—Last season a £25 stake realised £312.
Doncaster—Last season a £10 stake realised £92.
Newmarket—Last season a £100 stake realised £1,288.

Prospectus post free.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All applications for prospectuses must be addressed to Messrs. WRIGHT, ROBINSON & STEELE'S Branch Office, No. 599 Broadway, New-York, but all remittances forwarded direct to the London offices. See full instructions in prospectus.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Kemp[illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from Pier No. 44 North River, New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons amidships; smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can here obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For information of sailing and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course in all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6 | Bavaria, Saturday, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20 | Balavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $115, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, 1873.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 6
ALABAMA.....
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 17

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 77 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Columbia....Wed., Aug. 6 | California....Sat., Aug. 23
Castalia....Sat., Aug. 9 | Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27
Europa....Wed., Aug. 13 | India....Sat., Aug. 30
Anglia....Sat., Aug. 16 | Italia....Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20 | Australia....Sat., Sept. 6

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passage also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE.....SUMNOT...Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT.....LEGRAS...Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE.....LAURANS...Saturday, Sept. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

Note.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FREQUENTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier 45 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Guion.....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, Gardner.....Saturday, Aug. 23, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Wenman.....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sawtelle.....Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70; $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, or Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, Jr.....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD.....Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN.....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT,

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new, powerful steam-ship

HACON ADELSTEEN, Capt. Moller,

will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 5th August.

Price of passage in Currency.
To London, first cabin.....$60 | Steerage.$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin. 80 | Steerage. 38

The new steam-ship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th August.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The splendid new, powerful steam-ship C. F. FUNCH, F. KNUDSEN, Commander, will leave her dock, Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 5th August, at noon.

Price of Passage—First cabin, $75, currency; steerage, $30, gold. Steam-ship STEINMAN will follow.

For freight or passage apply to

FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILLINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

For further information and for freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pars, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Manzanillo and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 15, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

RAPIDAN, Capt. CARPENTER, TUESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BACKUP, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's fine screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. POWNER, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,

PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....Aug. 7
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity or cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETT, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Kingston, Rivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting at all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st.....1:00 P. M.	Friday, 1st.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d.....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d.....8:00 A. M.
Monday, 4th.....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th.....10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 5th.....6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th.....7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th.6:30 A. M.
Friday, 8th.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.
	Friday, 8th.....3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st.....8:30 A. M.	Friday, 1st.....1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 2d.....9:30 A. M.	Saturday, 2d.....2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 3d.....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 3d.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 4th.....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 5th.....11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th.....4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 6th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 7th.....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.	

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship PALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22, via new steam-ship PALMOUTH, from Portland, for sale at the offices of the Fall River, Norwich, and Stonington lines.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY EXCURSIONS to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:50, 12:30, 3:30.

FAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Bayles' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SKAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Courtest., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MARGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 10 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 8:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M. and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:06, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division Railroad, also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Rhinebeck at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 9:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

E. B. WINSLOW, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Rockaway and Hempstead.	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick Station	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK AS FOLLOWS:

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M., 12 M., 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA

FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with bo

THE SOUTH.

ITS MATERIAL PROSPERITY AT PRESENT—A TRIP THROUGH NORTHERN ALABAMA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SELMA, Ala., Monday, July 21, 1873.

Having in previous letters dwelt at considerable length upon the state of Southern feeling favorable to co-operation with Northern men for national prosperity, I will only remark further upon this, that a longer stay and a more extended and more varied intercourse with the people serve to confirm and deepen the impression first expressed.

I have sought to inform myself concerning the conditions of material prosperity at the South as these are to be found to-day. When I speak of the South I refer to conditions which, though I have observed them on a limited area only, I have every reason to believe are representative. When I refer to conditions that are in their nature local, I shall so characterise them, or leave it to be inferred that they pertain to the region of Northern Alabama, which was the place of my observations.

In general terms, we may say, that the South is far from having recovered from the effects of the war. Much further than the North, and for more than one reason, but one will suffice: the South was, more impoverished than the North. Leaving out of view the national debt, which affects each section ratably, the North not only retained the accumulation it had when the war commenced, but actually added to its wealth somewhat during the struggle. Not so the South. Its wealth was chiefly land, improvements, some manufactories, a few railroads, and slaves. The land, with a portion of the improvements, was all that was left. Furnaces, mills, and manufactories were destroyed. Improvements, as dwellings and fences, were largely destroyed. The soil itself, under the culture of negroes left to their own devices, was impoverished. The destruction of railroads was, as we know, one of the objective points in the struggle. The slaves were made free, and though they remained as laborers, and so are to be counted as so much wealth not destroyed, yet I doubt whether this generation will get as much work out of the freedmen as it would have done out of the same number of slaves. I state this as an economic not as a political conviction. Neither masters nor slaves could, in the nature of things, give efficiency to a system so novel and so foreign to all their previous experience as that which was thus impressed upon them. The first attempt of the masters to adapt the new order of things to their own ideas and prejudices was a fatal, although a perfectly natural, mistake. They sought, through legislation, to restore as nearly as possible the labor system with which they were familiar, by imposing conditions and restrictions upon the laborer. But this aroused the moral sense of the North, with whom it was a matter of conscience that the freedom so solemnly declared, so hardly won, should be something more than a mere name. To have stood calmly by and left the negro to work out his own destiny as a freed man, without the powers and prerogatives for enforcing the rights of a free man, would have been justly to invite the execration of a civilized world and the judgment of a just God. There was but one effectual way to secure to the freed men the rights of free men. It was a terrible alternative, and though through it the end sought was achieved, it has been at a fearful cost; it has put a terrible strain upon republican institutions; it has imperiled the idea of government by the people. But the idea will survive, Republican institutions will stand the strain.

This is not altogether digression, for the political situation affects more or less the material situation—it is a part of it. I do not doubt that the South would more speedily have recovered from her prostration had she been suffered to solve her labor problem in her own way—to have pursued her own devices with the negro. But while the recovery of her former estate would have been more rapid, it would have been only that. Any greater or better future, such as now opens before her, would have been closed forever. Though her recovery now is slow, it opens in the direction of greater and wider activities, diffusing richer blessings, and scattering them more abroad.

Such as I have described was the condition of the South at the close of the war. The drain upon its resources to carry on that struggle must have been—was—simply appalling. To realize it one needs to visit the South and note all its industrial conditions—the operation and effect of its labor system upon masters and slaves; the character of its culture, both material and intellectual, and the habit of thought and action which these necessarily induced. He will then see that the rebellion died of exhaustion, and that this fate was inevitable from the first.

To recover from such a condition of prostration as this could but be a work of years, even under the most favorable conditions. But the conditions were not favorable. Some of the unfavorable conditions have already been pointed out, others are well known—among these, the millions of debt that have been saddled upon the States, for which there is absolutely nothing to show. I speak only of the fact. I have no vocabulary with which to express my sentiments and convictions concerning it or concerning the men through whom this wrong has been wrought.

What, then, had the South with which to begin anew the struggle of life when the struggle of death was over? Little more than its land, with a scarcity of seed for a crop. We know how thousands of them were fed in the interval before the crop was harvested.

And this brings us to a consideration of the agricultural resources of the South. The soil in Western Alabama is very light, porous, spongy, easily washing away. It is far from being a strong soil. With intelligent and thorough cultivation it ought to produce fair crops. Under such cultivation as it receives the crops are poor; at least I should call them so, where from ten to fifteen bushels of corn to the acre is an average yield! What would our Western farmers say to that? The soil is so light, though apparently of good depth, that upon all the exposed hill-sides one sees a succession of broad, deep gullies, almost ravines, washed out by the rains. How much of the surface is thus made waste I have no means of very accurately estimating, but certainly a great deal more than any thrifty Northern farmer would look upon with complaisance. The contrast between these broken, gaping, cavernous hill-sides and the compact, sturdy, turf-bound, verdure-bearing slopes of the North is very great, and to the Northern eye not at all pleasing. Whether this is a condition that care and cultivation would improve, I am not able to say. I only know that here it is accepted as a fact, and no effort made to improve it, and I know, too, that no thrifty Yankee would suffer such waste to go on under his eye without at least a desperate effort to stay its ravages, and relieve the landscape of this feature of barrenness and desolation.

One misses at the South the far-reaching meadows of waving grass which form so important a part of the landscape at the North. He sees no grass. Yet this betokens a favorable rather than unfavorable condition for the agricultural laborer. Our broad meadows upon which we rest the eye with such fond delight, imply a vast expenditure of capital and labor simply to make provision for the rigors of an ungenial climate. But the mildness of the Winter in Alabama makes such bountiful provision needless.

Another feature of the landscape has no such favorable explanation to compensate for its cheerlessness. This is the broad areas of land cleared and once tilled, upon which there is now no vestage of vegetation. Thousands of acres pass in view in the journey of an hour as bare and blank as *Yorick's* skull. These are exhausted fields. For the most part the soil has been not simply impoverished by constant tillage, but has been washed away like that upon the hill sides before noted. When a field ceases to be productive, it is abandoned for other more recently cleared, and is left in its desolation. Whether nature has restorative processes I do not know, but I am sure she gets no help from man's enterprise or ingenuity here. But I would like to see some farmers such as I know try their hand, or rather head, on some of these fields.

Such a thing as intelligent cultivation of the soil seems to be unknown here. The work is done by negroes, whose interest lies in getting over the greatest amount of surface. This implies shallow plowing, leaving a thin surface of light, porous soil to be washed off from the firmer sub-soil by the rains. They seem to have no idea of the benefits, the necessity rather, of a rotation of crops.

I believe that intelligent, scientific cultivation would vastly improve the agricultural resources of the South. Instead of plowing two or three inches deep, turn up the entire soil, and then loosen the sub-soil, so that the rains, instead of washing the surface into the ditches, would protect the earth.

That better methods of cultivation will produce better results is not simply a theory; it is based upon experience, as the following narrative will show:

At the close of the war a planter, evidently a little better provided, not only with intelligence and enterprise, but also with means, than his neighbors, had the sense to see that a new order of things had come and the sagacity to adapt himself to the new relations thus created for him. Instead of hiring his help, as most of his neighbors were compelled to do, by giving a share of the crop, he paid his negroes their wages monthly and told them they must do the work that he wanted and as he wanted. When he wanted ditches dug he should expect them to do it; where fences were to be repaired they must attend to it—in short, he would direct the work and they must do it. If they worked well and suited him they would get their wages regularly; if not, they must go, and he would find somebody else that would. The result was, that with him the labor problem solved itself. He has had no difficulty in getting plenty of good workmen on these terms, and he finds he can keep his ditches clean and his fences up under the new system as well as under the old. He sent North for agricultural implements, among others a sub-soil plow. His neighbors wondered what it was, and gathered around to see the machine set in operation. As it burrowed itself deep in the soil, they remonstrated with him upon his recklessness, assuring him that he would "kill his land." But he persevered, and the result may be summed up as follows: On land where, under the old methods of culture, he used to raise from twelve to fifteen bushels of corn to the acre, last year he raised twenty-seven bushels. Where he used to raise a bale of cotton on three acres, last year he raised a bale from an acre and a half. That is, he has just about doubled the productions of his land by intelligent methods of cultivation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCES.

REFUTATION OF RECENT SLANDERS BY DEPUTY CONTROLLER HOPKINS.

The following letter from Mr. G. P. Hopkins, Deputy Controller for the District of Columbia, is published in the Washington *Chronicle*. It refutes the misstatements recently made by certain journals in this and other cities:

I desire to put on record, through the medium of your paper, a public correction of the erroneous statements of the fiscal affairs of the District of Columbia, published in *Forney's Sunday Morning Chronicle* of the 3d instant, in order that the public may not be misled thereby, and that the fair fame and reputation of the Government of the District of Columbia and of its executive officers may not be unjustly reproached when no cause exists.

The funded and bonded debt of the District of Columbia, including the debts of the late corporations, as per official report of the Controller, amounts to the sum of $9,236,891 20; of this sum the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund command available resources for the reduction thereof during the current fiscal year, including the sinking-fund tax laid and now due, and such purchases as the Commissioners have already made, to the amount of $630,000. That this will be held and strictly applied to the reduction of the debt as required by law, no one in this community personally acquainted with the members of the Sinking Fund Commission can doubt. The Commissioners are men well versed in financial matters, noted for their integrity, and were selected for their responsible offices without regard to political considerations. Under the various acts of Congress and the Legislative Assembly of the District, they have the entire control and management of the funded and bonded debt of the District, subject to a limit by Congress to the sum of $10,000,000.

The several acts of the last Legislative Assembly of the District authorized an additional issue to the amount, in the aggregate, of $1,052,600, while the resources placed in the control of the Commissioners to decrease the debt, together with those already at their disposal, amount to the sum of $630,000, the difference, $422,600, being the extreme limit of increase authorized during this fiscal year, which, added to the present debt, will make in round numbers, at the close of this fiscal year, $9,659,491 20—several hundred thousand dollars less than the amount limited by act of Congress.

The ingenious theory that the authority granted the Board of Public Works to levy special taxes for certain public improvements against the property benefited thereby, and authorizing the board to anticipate such taxes by the issue of their certificates, bearing a lower rate of interest than the tax upon which the certificates of the board are based, is founded upon an erroneous assumption of the facts. The most malicious distortion of facts by Forney's *Sunday Morning Chronicle* cannot by any possible means make this a portion of the debt of the District. The organic act of Congress expressly prohibits the Board of Public Works from incurring a liability against the District. This disposes of the following debt, as stated in the *Sunday Morning Chronicle*:

Certificates of 1072	$1,000,000
Certificates for extension of time for payment of special tax of the board	2,000,000
Certificates based on sewerage tax	2,000,000
Certificates of water taxes	560,000

Neither is it true to say that these certificates are a debt of the Board of Public Works, as they represent only so much taxes to become due to the board to be used for completing the public improvements, and are as much a resource of the board as a debt.

The final and most inexcusable misstatement, that the general appropriations made by the last Legislature were in excess of the current revenues to the extent of $500,000, is the most incredible of all when taken in connection with the gratuitous advice that a committee of expert accountants would probably find the figures as stated short of the amount by over $1,000,000. The facts are quite the contrary, and, from a carefully-prepared statement by one of the most accurate book-keepers of the Controller's office, it is shown that the current revenues are sufficient to meet all the appropriations of the last Legislative Assembly.

The facts should not be lost sight of, that provision by law has been made for making available not only the taxes in arrears heretofore assessed, upward of $300,000, but also the arrears at the close of each fiscal year. Under the operation of this law, we have available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, as follows:

Taxes on real estate, 1873-74	$1,900,000
Licenses and miscellaneous	225,000
Taxes in arrears	300,000
Total revenues	$2,425,000

While the total appropriations for the above by the Third Legislative Assembly amounts to less than $2,100,000.

From the foregoing, which will bear the strict scrutiny of any person of ordinary common-sense familiar with fiscal affairs, it will be seen that the entire premises assumed by *Forney's Sunday Morning Chronicle* are erroneous as regards the bankruptcy and insolvency of the District of Columbia unless Congress assumes control and exclusive jurisdiction and provides the means of payment, &c.

As regards the policy of misstating and maliciously misrepresenting the fiscal affairs of the District with a view to impairing its credit, we have naught to say, but invite the attention of all friends of the District Government to the unprincipled attempt of *Forney's Chronicle* to injure its credit and embarrass its financial arrangements. Very respectfully,

G. P. HOPKINS, Deputy Controller.

A GOVERNOR HOAXED.

Besides being arrested for violating the game laws of Kansas, Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, has other troubles. The Chicago *Post* thus tells of one of them: "A few days ago the Superintendent of the Work-house in St. Louis received from the Governor a pardon for one 'William Mulligan, convicted at the April term of the Criminal Court.' Upon examination and inquiry the Superintendent ascertained that there was no person of the name of Mulligan in the institution, and furthermore, that there had been no April term of the court, and, consequently, that Mr. Mulligan could not have been sentenced thereat. The Governor, it appears, has been sadly hoaxed; and the plain deduction from the fact would seem to be that a mode of procuring pardons that renders such a hoax possible—a mode wherein the Court which sentences and the prison officers who have the custody of criminals are not consulted, and no opportunity is given the public to protest or approve, and no public authority is notified of the application—cannot be too quickly reformed altogether."

JUDGE McCUNN'S WILL.

Chief Justice Ingraham, yesterday, rendered a decision on a motion argued before him some time since, the facts of which appeared in THE TIMES, in relation to the estate of the late Judge McCunn. The suit was brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, who claimed, as daughter of a half brother of the deceased, a partition of the estate, and the motion made was for an injunction restraining the exercise of their functions by the executors under the will on the ground of extravagance, and for the appointment of a receiver of the estate pending the issue of the suit in partition. The claim of the plaintiff was that the will was invalid by reason of a clause therein practically suspending for six years the alienation of the real estate.

The motion was denied, the Court holding that it is by no means clear that the clause in the will referred to is void. Certainly, it says, the provision for the wife, if by itself, would not be, and as that embraces half the estate it should be preserved, if it can be done consistently with the decisions of the courts on this subject, even if the brother's is objectionable. The Court further holds that the improvidence of the present executors was denied, and even if it existed, there was a remedy elsewhere.

STOKES' WITNESSES.

Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied the application to admit to bail Thomas and Patrick Hart and James Redmond, who are held in the House of Detention as witnesses in the Stokes case.

SARATOGA RACES.

FIRST DAY OF THE AUGUST MEETING—THE RACES AND POOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y. Aug. 4.—The August meeting will be inaugurated to-morrow, and the crowded state of the pool-rooms to-night indicates a great interest in the events of the day. Large numbers of sporting men and others arrived this afternoon, and the hotels are full. Three races are embraced in the programme, the first of which is the Kentucky Stakes for two-year olds, dash of one mile; and the following eight will start: D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f., by Leamington, dam by Arlington; Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Pin, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia; J. A. Grinstead's b. c. by Gilroy, out of sister to Ruric; W. M. Conner's ch. c. Stampede, by War Dance, out of Dolly Morgan; W. Cottrill's b. f., by Lexington, out of Bauner; F. Morris' b. c. Battle Axe, by Monday, out of Ruthless; and M. A. Littelll's b. c. Reform, by Leamington, out of imp. Stolen Kisses. The second race is the Summer Handicap for all ages, two miles. Out of the twenty-six nominations the following will start: Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 92 pounds; Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell, 87 pounds; J. W. Pennock's b. c., by Vandal, out of Margravine, 4 years, 109 pounds; A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arisona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, 107 pounds.

The concluding race is a handicap steeplechase, for all ages, and the starters will be D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, 16 pounds; C. J. Alloway's ch. h. Tradewind, 5 years, 154 pounds; James Douglass' br. h. Blind Tom, aged, 150 pounds, and ch. g. George West, 4 years, 148 pounds; W. K. Irwin's ch. g. Notary Public, aged, 150 pounds; M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 5 years, 146 pounds; H. Lloyd's b. h. Viley, aged, 145 pounds; and G. Bell's b. c. Victor, 4 years, 140 pounds.

The pool selling on these races is heavy. The following figures will give an idea of the estimation in which the several entries are held:

KENTUCKY STAKES.

Battle Axe	$105	$200	$340
Winstead	70	170	250
King Pin	50	150	305
Cottrill	45	140	155
Field	55	150	150

SUMMER HANDICAP.

Strachino	$340	$510	$300
Arisona	100	140	65
Pennock's Colt	70	80	40
Mary Constant	40	60	35

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Duffy	$100		$150
Tradewind	80		100
Notary Public	30		45
Blind Tom and George West	85		125
Mary Clark	32		35
Viley	13		20
Victor	18		25

POOL SELLING AT JOHNSON'S.

Pools on the Saratoga races were sold, last evening, at Johnson's, No. 1,187 Broadway, at the following rates:

SUMMER HANDICAP.

Strachino	$200	$150	$90
Arisona	90	70	50
Mary Constant	60	60	30
Pennock's colt	30	15	10
Total	$395	$295	$180

TWO YEARS OLD.

Morris	$200	$100	$80
Hunter & Travers	140	80	60
Cottrill	150	60	30
Field	120	90	90
Total	$660	$330	$280

FREE HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.

Duffy	$200	$140	$100
Donohue	130	105	70
Trade Wind	80	60	50
Field	50	30	20
Total	$460	$335	$240

CUBAN BANK ROBBERS ARRESTED.

On Sunday two Cubans, named respectively Alvares and Cacares, were arrested on board the steam-ship City of Mexico on her arrival in the lower bay from Havana, on a charge of robbing the Commercial Bank of Havana of $70,000 in gold coin and bills of exchange. Antonio Quero y Alvarez, was secretary of the bank, and Enrique Cacares a merchant of Havana and trustee of the bank. A week ago it was discovered that the bank had been robbed of nearly $50,000 in gold and $20,000 in bills of exchange on Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New-York. Shortly before the discovery Alvarez and Cacares disappeared, and it was ascertained that they had left for New-York in the steam-ship City of Mexico, taking with them Maria Urae y Lue and another Cuban woman as companions. The bank officers notified their agents in New-York, and the matter was placed in the hands of Gen. James B. Craig, of this City, who employed private detectives to arrest the fugitives on the arrival of the City of Mexico. Detective Riggs, of the Brooklyn police, was also set to work on the case, and, on Saturday last, obtained from Judge McCue a warrant for the arrest of the two men and one of the women.

The steamer was expected at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and during Saturday night the officers watched the lower bay in a tug. At 7 A. M. on Sunday the vessel arrived at Quarantine, and three hours later she was boarded by the detectives. On inquiring for their prisoners they were told that the persons answering to their description were in the cabin getting together their luggage. They were quickly arrested and their luggage, consisting of eleven trunks and packages, was lowered into the tug. On being searched the bills of exchange were found on the men, and the officers found quantities of gold coin in two of the trunks. The prisoners were quietly landed at Fort Hamilton, and afterwards locked up in the First Precint Station-house. Yesterday the money was counted and found to consist of $45,000 in Spanish doubloons and $4,000 in quarter doubloons. The bills of exchange were all recovered, and the loss of the bank will not reach $1,000. The two men have made a full confession of the robbery to the Spanish Consul, but exonerate their female companions from any participation in it. Alvares and Cacares are about thirty-five years of age, and their female companions are younger. Neither can speak a word of English. They are now at the First Precinct Station-house in Brooklyn, and it is not decided when or where they will be tried.

THE CIGAR-MANUFACTURERS.

At the call of the German Cigar-manufacturers' Protective Association, a meeting was held at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of protesting against a certain patent cigar-box which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue proposes to introduce, and which was exhibited to a delegation of cigar-manufacturers at his office on the 24th inst. Mr. Henry Peetsch was called upon to preside, and after a lengthy discussion of the subject, resolutions were passed, declaring that the improvement claimed for the invention, that the cigars can be shown to the buyer without breaking the stamp, is imaginary, as the buyer does not care to look at the top row of the cigars, but he wants to examine their quality and packing, and that the arrangement will involve an increased expense for cigar boxes and for wages. It is further claimed that the use of the patent would break or injure a large portion of the cigars. A committee was appointed, composed of Henry Peetsch, Conrad Kuhn, and A. Scheidemantel, to prepare and circulate a protest for signature in substance as above, to be presented to the Internal Revenue Commissioner at an early day. It was stated that a brother-in-law of the Commissioner is the inventor of the innovation sought to be enforced.

A BOULEVARD WAR.

Steps have been taken to carry the new Hudson County-avenue question into the Supreme Court. The Commissioners who are to supervise the construction of the new Boulevard were yesterday served with notice of certiorari, the purpose of which is to secure a judicial determination of the right of the commission to issue bonds for the money required to cover the costs of the improvement. The Commissioners have already advertised for bids for $2,000,000 of these bonds. The argument on certiorari cannot be heard until November next, and the sale of the bonds cannot take place until the question is decided. This adverse movement is the work of the committee appointed at a recent anti-Boulevard meeting, with instructions to take some legal action to stop work upon the Boulevard until the meeting of the next Legislature. Congressman Isaac W. Scudder acts as their counsel.

DIVORCE CASES IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday application was made in the Kings County Supreme Court by George W. Kane for absolute divorce from Mary E. Kane. The parties were married in March, 1872, and lived together in Williamsburg for five months. Yesterday Judge Barnard ordered that the plaintiff pay the defendant's counsel $100 to defend the suit, but denied a motion for alimony. Recently, Mary A. Clarkson brought suit against her husband, Robert Clarkson, for absolute divorce. In the answer charges are made against the wife, and pending the suit the parties separated. Mr. Clarkson was shortly after arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh, the charge being abandonment. His counsel yesterday applied for an order vacating the arrest and for leave to file a supplementary answer, containing additional allegations of infidelity on the part of the wife.

Judge Barnard, in denying the first motion, held that abandonment proceedings before a police magistrate, pending the hearing of evidence before a referee, are not illegal. The motion to file a supplementary answer was granted.

Application for $5 per week alimony and $100 counsel fee was also granted by Judge Barnard, yesterday, in the divorce case of Susan B. De Hart against Francis De Hart. The parties live at Goshen, in this State, and have been married seventeen years. The application is based on the ground of cruel treatment on the part of Mr. De Hart, who is a wealthy baker of Goshen.

PUGILISM AND THE POLICE.

Since Saturday two prize-fights have been fought, and the dangerous classes, after innumerable "fizzles" and perpetually renewed manifestations of a disinclination to get nearer "the scratch" than was necessary to secure the gate-money, have the satisfaction of chuckling over the exquisite strategy with which they have outwitted the police, and succeeded in two exhibitions of imported battering brutality. A careful study of the cyclopædic history of the P. R. might enable us to give a history of the shabby heroes of the two "events," but the labor is singularly distasteful, and we credit our readers with much too much good taste to wish to know such sordid details. As a mere matter of news, Arthur Chambers and George Seddons, young Englishmen, trained like the *boule dorg* of their land, or the quail of Cochin China, or the refulgent rooster of dark cockpits in Long Island, Jersey City, or more aristocratic purlieus among Southern "chivalry," have exchanged defiances, loud and high, with a running accompaniment of beery "shindies" among themselves and their "backers" and admirers, for a considerable time. Their penultimate arrangement was one of the stereotyped "fizzles," when Seddons was arrested and Chambers warily kept out of the way. The last exploit was to mislead everybody with all sorts of telegrams notifying an impending encounter in all sorts of impossible places, and then, much to everybody's disappointment, they actually met at Coney Island on Sunday, and didn't kill each other. They fought fourteen rounds, in all of which Chambers proved "the better man." He got "first blood," "first knock-down," and absolutely revelled in "raising mousee," "planting sockdologers," "tapping claret," and "fibbing" Seddons' "breadbasket," while he "came up smiling," and sent Seddons "to grass," when his friends "threw up the sponge." This is intelligible, no doubt, and highly interesting to somebody. The same sort of thing may be supposed to have been heretofore repeated in the case of Pete Croker and Jack Boylan, who emulated the candidates for the "championship of the light weights," yesterday. Boylan is an Irishman, a "jackeen" of the "liberties" in old Dublin. Croker is a Cockney. They exhibited at 5 o'clock A. M. at Sand's Point, Long Island, and enjoyed a brisk and rattling engagement of thirty-two minutes, in which, after twenty-three rounds, Croker pounded Boylan's face to a jelly, and stalked of proudly as the "middle-weight champion" of America. He also wins $500, and it is to be hoped they'll all enjoy a convalescent sojourn in jail for a while. They will, if the injured police are to get even with them.

ALLEGED SINKING OF A YACHT.

Much excitement was created among yachtsmen in this City, yesterday, by a widely circulated report that a yacht was run down in the Sound by a Newport steamer one night last week, and sunk, with all on board. On inquiry it was ascertained that the story was originally brought from Newport by Rear Commodore Robert Dillon, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, who arrived at Glen Cove with the Kate yesterday afternoon, and reached this City this morning. When questioned in regard to the rumor, Mr. Dillon said he was unable to vouch for its truth, but that it came to him in such a direct and circumstantial manner that he did not think it a "sell," though considering it strange that the report had not sooner gained publicity. While his vessel was lying off Newport Thursday afternoon he, with other yachtsmen, was hailed by a boatman just out from the town. The man said that the Captain of a Newport passenger steamer, which arrived that morning, reported running down and sinking a yacht in the Sound, during a dense fog the night before, between Point Judith and Watch Hill. The steamer struck the yacht about amidships, and appeared to knock the mast out of her, sinking her almost on the instant. The steamer was hove to, and remained near the spot for an hour afterward, but was unable to detect any further sign of the vessel or her crew. Mr. Dillon said that four or five yachts left Newport on Wednesday, but all, or nearly all, of these had been heard from. He did not think that any yacht could be sunk to the bottom in that manner except one which was heavily ballasted. So many vessels of the kind were now on a cruise that the one alleged to have been lost might not have belonged to his club. He understood that the steamer was either the, Bristol or the Providence, of the Narragansett line. On inquiry at the Narragansett offices, the officers of the company said that the report had never reached them before. If one of their own boats had been concerned they must have been informed. Two other passenger boats run to Newport, the Jane Mosely and the Sunshine, are in this City, nothing further could be ascertained in regard to its foundation.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

William Brady, aged thirteen, was arrested yesterday by Officer Gallagher, of the Ninth Precinct. The boy, who was in a beastly state of intoxication, was committed by Justice Ledwith....Officer Carmon, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, while in citizen's clothes, was violently assaulted on Sunday night at the corner of University-place and Fourteenth-street. The officer, although badly beaten, succeeded in taking his assailant to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. The prisoner gave his name as McGrath, and was committed for trial in default of $300 bail....In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Walter Hill and John Carroll were committed for trial, Hill on a charge of stealing a quantity of brass castings from his employer, James Conaghty, and Carroll on a charge of receiving the stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen....Delia Mulry was held in $500 bail at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a $75 lace shawl from Mrs. Margaret Tully....Charles Roland, a laborer, was severely burned by the explosion of a steam-flue in Babbitt's soap factory, No. 64 Washington-street, yesterday. He was taken to the Park Hospital....Patrick Scott, of No. 84 Tenth-avenue, was severely injured by being struck on the head with a slung-shot, in Sixteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue, yesterday morning, by an unknown person....Barbara Hemberger, a German, residing at No. 5 First-avenue, has been for some time engaged by Henry Cheroung, of No. 127 First-avenue, as washerwoman. On yesterday, when stock was taken of the clothing, it was discovered that $59 worth of sheets, pillow-slips, and underclothing were missing. The accused was arrested, and on being brought to the station-house, admitted her guilt, but said she was driven to theft by starvation. Justice Shandley held her in $500 bail to answer....While Benjamin Orbach, a saloon-keeper, of No. 224 Division-street, was asleep in his saloon, on Monday night, Mike Lovett, of No. 236 Henry-street, a customer, entered, and, finding the proprietor asleep, appropriated his watch and chain, which was afterward found at his (Lovett's) residence. Justice Shandley held him in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

BASE-BALL.

A few weeks since it was announced that the Resolute Club of Elizabeth had gone under—had disbanded, and straightway a shout of joy went up from all those unfortunate individuals who have so often wended their way to the Union Grounds only to suffer the infliction of witnessing these Jerseymen play a most outrageously muffing game. Imagine the surprise and disgust then of these unfortunates when the public prints announced that the "foreigners" would play the Atlantics on the Union on Monday—yesterday. Well, they did play, and this time presented for the public gaze a new pitcher, in the person of Mr. Lovet, of the Olympics of Philadelphia, a new first baseman in the person of Swondell, once of the Mutuals, and a short stop in the form of Wodsworth. With this team the Atlantics toyed for about two hours, in the presence of 300 as disgusted individuals as were ever seen. The score at the close of the "entertainment" was as follows:

Atlantics	4	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	—16
Resolutes	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	—8

Umpire—Mr. Clinton.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

The Vermonters propose to have their usual celebration this year of the battle of Bennington. This action, which was an important one in its effects on the colonial war, was fought, as will be remembered, on the 16th of August, 1777, between the Green Mountain Boys, under Gen. Stark, and a large force of Hessians in the British service, near the town of Bennington, in the southern part of Vermont. The good people of that place have for many years past annually celebrated the anniversary of this eventful action, and this year they propose to commemorate it by a fireman's parade, which will be attended by the Fire Departments of all those towns in the State which boast them. Prizes of $300, $200, and $100 will be given for the best fire-engines, and addresses will be delivered appropriate to the occasion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Astor Library has been closed for repairs. It will be reopened 1st prox.

The Church Extension Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church has assisted, since June, 1864, 1,000 new churches by grants and loans.

The Methodists continue to hold their weekly preachers' meetings on Mondays. The other denominations have mostly adjourned over the "heated term."

Robert Scheyras' furnishing-store, No. 418 Grand-street, was damaged $1,500 by fire yesterday morning. The building owned by Isaac Hartman was damaged $500.

The Pacific Mail Company yesterday paid into the tax office a check for the amount of money they were sued for by the City, and the vessels Rising Star and Henry Chauncey, which had been seized, were released.

Mr. Lovell Purdy died yesterday morning, aged 69. He was the first President of the Jockey Club, and threw the weight of his social influence energetically into the scale of patriotism during the war. His brother, Samuel Purdy, has been Lieutenant Governor of California.

The Colonie Vocal Society engaged in an Italian festival at Terrace Garden yesterday, in which the Schillerbund participated. The exercises were of a social, humorous, and musical character, and were supplemented in the evening by fire-works and a splendid garden illumination.

A regular meeting of the members of Tammany Society was held last evening in Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-street. The Grand Sachem, Augustus Schell, presided. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, about twenty new members were proposed, and the meeting then adjourned.

The Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union gave its eleventh annual picnic and Summer-night's festival at Jones' Woods yesterday, the proceeds of which will go the charitable fund established by the Union. Early in the morning a procession was formed at head-quarters, No. 10 Stanton-street.

The German Social Reform Societies of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Divisions, gave a joint picnic and Summer-night's festival at Hamilton Park yesterday, in which the Concordia Maennerchor participated. A procession was formed in the morning at head-quarters, in Third-avenue, which thence passed to the festival grounds.

The Baltic, of the White Star Line, and the City of Paris, of the Inman, arrived at this port yesterday, the former bringing 223 and the latter 766 steerage passengers. Emigration is rather light now while the harvest season continues in Great Britain; but the close of that will throw out of employment a large number of laborers, and emigration will again receive an impulse.

A private meeting of the bondholders' committee of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Chas. Hasaley & Co., No. 7 Wall-street, to examine thoroughly all the circumstances connected with these bonds, and to take measures to use all the means they command to enforce the rights of the bondholders and insure the future payments of interest.

BROOKLYN.

During last week 124,894 persons visited Prospect Park, and on Sunday the number of visitors was 21,278.

Company I, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., went to Oriental Grove yesterday for a picnic. They said their guests could not have had a pleasanter day.

Edward Valentine, the three-card-monte player, of Coney Island, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Walsh, charged by George Ferguson with cheating him out of a watch and $5 at gambling on July 20. Valentine was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On Sunday afternoon George Fink, aged sixteen, a resident of Barbey-street, East New-York, was drowned off Coney Island. He attempted to swim out while his companions were dressing, and his cries attracted attention when too late. His body was afterward found in fifteen feet of water.

LONG ISLAND.

A German camp-meeting will commence at Sea Cliff Grove to-day, and continue during the week.

The contract for the construction of the new Long Island City Court-house was yesterday awarded to D. C. Weeks & Son, for $86,975.

The colored people of Hempstead held a bush-meeting in a grove at South Hempstead, yesterday. The meeting will continue to-day.

Mr. J. E. Van Doren, whose recent disappearance was the subject of much discussion, says that he will publish a detailed account of his involuntary absence as soon as he can obtain a verification of its most important facts. The allegation that Mr. Van Doren's story of his absence was a fabrication is not correct.

Judge Rumsey will reopen the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, at the Kings County Court-house, to-day. At the recent session of this court the Long Island City Mayoralty contest was tried, but the jury failed to agree. The defendant's counsel has given notice that he should move for a dismissal of the cause.

The annual camp-meeting at Merrick, on the line of the South-side Railroad, will commence to-day and continue ten days. The Merrick ground is considered one of the best camp-grounds on the island, and the meetings have heretofore been very fully attended. This year, as usual, the meeting will be held under the auspices of a special board of trustees, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Long Island.

STATEN ISLAND.

Complaint having been made to some of the quarantine officials that incoming vessels frequently threw overboard straw and other refuse from old bedding. Dr. Vanderpool, the Health Officer, has given strict orders that nothing shall be thrown overboard from incoming foreign vessels in the Bay which might by any possibility convey contagion.

NEW-JERSEY.

A boy named Dennis Sullivan, while bathing in the Cove on Sunday, was taken with cramps and drowned.

Thomas Winions was assaulted and robbed of $10 by some unknown men in Grand-street, Jersey City, on Sunday evening.

Owing to the alleged inefficiency of the Jersey City Board of Finance all of the local papers are demanding their resignation.

Charless Smithers was run down by a Pennsylvania railroad train near the Market-street depot, in Newark, on Sunday, and one of his legs was terribly mangled.

August Sergman, a carpenter, fell, yesterday, from a scaffold on a building in Newark, on which he was working, and sustained injuries which shortly afterward resulted in death.

Herman Esser, a man named Schmit, and one whose name is not known, were arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, on a charge of having brutally beaten an undertaker named Jacob Volk.

Thomas McLean, a Jersey City machinist, while suffering from delirium tremens, yesterday, took a dose of arsenic with the design of ending his life. Prompt medical attention cured him.

The billiard hall of the Mountain House, at South Orange, was fired by an incendiary yesterday morning, and completely gutted. The hotel was saved only by the active exertions of the guests.

Michael Sherdon, whose wife is in the Insane Asylum in Trenton, was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of having committed bigamy in marrying, in April last, a young girl, who has since disappeared.

Sheriff Reinhardt yesterday took to Trenton, and lodged in the State Prison, a sneak-thief named Wm. Johns, who had stolen the carpet and other portables from a church in Bergen. Johns is under a three years' sentence.

Samuel Powell, of Trenton, undertook to jump from a train while in motion, near the Trenton depot, on Sunday, and fell beneath the wheels. One of his legs was crushed so badly that amputation became necessary. While undergoing the operation he died.

An unknown man, while under the influence of liquor, last ev